FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8, 1833. [NO. 853.

...ED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
...y *Edward J. Hale*,
... per annum, if paid in advance;
...aid during the year of subscrip-
... $3 50 at the end of the year.

...TISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
... for the first, & thirty cents for each
...ublication. Advertisers are request-
...he number of insertions desired, or
...e continued till forbid, and charged
...

... the Editor must be post paid.

REMOVAL.

...scriber has removed to the Brick Store
... West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly
... Horn's store, where he has on hand,
...ing the following assortment of

GOODS,

...will sell low for Cash or Produce:

... bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

...rdware and Cutlery,

...Tools, Cast, Blister and German
...e Steels, Paints, Blankets, Nails,
...rought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.
JONES FULLER.

...er 30, 1833. 52tf.

Removal.

...bscriber has removed to the new brick
..., corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets,
...will receive in a few days, a large and
...stock of SHOES, &c.
AMOS KIMBALL.

...1. 52tf.

NEW STORE.

...ubscriber respectfully announces to his
...ds and the public generally, that he is
...ving at his Store on Market Square,
... to P. Dailey and L. Brown, a large and
...sortment of

Fancy and Staple

...RY GOODS,

...DWARE & CUTLERY,
...R AND WOOL HATS,
...GROCERIES, &c. &c.

...ch he is determined to sell at the lowest
...CASH or Country Produce. Country
... and others are respectfully invited to
...xamine for themselves.
JAMES GIBSON.

... 1st, 1833. 52 tf

Take Notice.

...REAS, my wife *SARAH*, has left my
...d and board, without any just cause;
...erefore to forewarn all persons from trad-
...her on my account, as I am determined
... debts of her contracting.
HUGH McDOUGALD.

...berland County, N C. 52 3wpd.

Taken Up,

...mmitted to the Jail of Cumberland Coun-
...N C. on the 24th inst., a negro girl call-
...f **KATY**, who says that she belongs
...s Fisher of Salisbury. She is about 22
...ge, about 5 feet high, has one of her
...t teeth out. The owner is requested
...forward, prove property, pay charges,
...her away, or she will be dealt with as
...irects.
FREDERICK MOORE, Jailer.

...ville, *Sept.* 28, 1833. 52-tf.

TAKEN UP,

...mmitted to the Jail of Moore County,
...he 15th instant, a negro man who says
...gs to Absolem Wilson of Wake county.
...er is requested to come forward, prove
..., pay charges and take him away.
A. McDONALD, *Jailer.*

... County, Sept. 22, 1833. 52 2w.

REMOVAL.

Subscriber has removed his Goods to the
...building one door west of the Lafayette
...here he offers for sale—
... bags Cuba, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee
2 Hhds. low price Sugar
11 hhds prime do.
15 hhds prime Molasses
2 tierces Lump Sugar
A good assortment of Teas
1 box Bohea Tea
50 kegs Cut Nails
20 pieces Cotton Bagging
Sole and Upper Leather
...Dupont's Powder and Bar Lead
...Iron, Steel and Wagon Boxes.
A small stock of cheap

...RY GOODS,

Hats and Shoes.

...roduce bought for Cash or received in pay-
...r any of the above Goods.
...ee good Store Houses on Person street,
... on accommodating terms.
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

...bls new Mackerel, No. 3,
... lbs Bacon for sale. W. W.
...ember 25, 1833. 51tf.

Notice.

...h to lease for a term of years, the Lots of
...nd, between Mr. Duncan McRae and the
...tte Hotel, belonging to the heirs of David
... dec'd. For terms apply to myself.
ELIZABETH SMITH, *Guardian.*
...tember 23, 1833. 51 6w

CHEAP PAPER,
For sale at the Book Store.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in addition to his usual heavy and extensive assortment of GOODS, has, by his fall purchases, added to it, and now can say to his customers and the public generally, that his assortment for the Fall and Winter is complete,—

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING:

3000 bushels Liverpool SALT,
800 sacks ditto,
10 do blown ditto,
20 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
2 ditto St. Croix ditto,
10 barrels loaf Sugar, double refined,
120 bags Coffee, Rio and Cuba,
215 ps. cotton Bagging, heavy 42 & 44 inch.
200 coils bale Rope, *small size*,
15 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,
3 ditto English do. ditto,
German and blistered Steel,
6 qr. casks Wine,
100 ps. Sole Leather,
200 kegs Paint in oil, black, brown & white,
150 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 12x14 and 12x18,
2 kegs Putty, Spanish Brown, Copperas, and Madder,
20 qr. cannisters imp., Gun & Hyson Tea,
5 cases do do do do.
500 ps. hollow Ware, assorted, *light.*

—*A general assortment of*—

American, British & China Goods, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas & Cloaks, Hardware, Cutlery, China & Glass Ware.

The public is respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves; and no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction, as regards quality, time and price.

WILL. S. LATTA.

September 17, 1833. 50-3m.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

G. J. STREETY,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from New York, and is now opening in the Brick Store, one door East of R. Maynard & Co's. Drug Store, North side Person Street, an entire new and splendid assortment of French, English, India and American, SUMMER, FALL and WINTER

GOODS.

The following comprise in part my present Stock:

☞DRY GOODS —Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Sattinetts, Padding, Circassians, Bombazetts, Osnaburgs, Irish Linen, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Lawns, Muslins, Laces and Edgings, New style Prints, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Belts, Fancy and set Ribbons of all sorts, Gentlemen's black and fancy Handkerchiefs, Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Ladies' & Gentlemen's Gloves, Ladies' and Gentlemen's assorted Hosiery, Gentlemen's Pongee Handkerchiefs, Vestings, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Umbrellas, Kid Gloves, Spool Floss and Threads, Sewing Silk, Pins, Needles, Braids, Tapes, Furniture Chintz, Pocket Books, Buckram, Suspenders, Tortoise-shell, Brazilian and Mock Combs of every description, Artificial Flowers and Wreaths, Tooth Brushes, Cologne and Lavender Waters, Buttons, Coat and assorted Pearl Shirt.

☞DOMESTICS.—Bleached & unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Blue Plaids, Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, &c.

☞HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—Scissors, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Augers, Snuffers, Locks of various kinds, Tacks, Files, Hand Saws, Gimblets, Frying Pans, Curry Combs of a superior kind, Razors, Strops, Spectacles, Thimbles, Tea Trays, Shaving Boxes, Soap, Brushes, Screws, Awls, Pincers, Hammers, Hinges, Brass Butts, Brass Knob Locks, Cast Butts, Drawing and Cutting Knives, Scythes, Snuff Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Coffee Mills: *Also*, Iron, Steel, Nails, Hoes, Axes, Chains, Castings, &c.

☞CLOTHING, &c.—Gentlemen's and Ladies' Cloaks.

☞SHOES AND BOOTS.—A good assortment of all qualities of Shoes, comprising Gentlemen's, Ladies, Boys', Girls' and Infants' Shoes and Boots, Gentlemen's Pumps, Negro Shoes, &c. &c. *Also*, Ladies' best quality Satin, Kid, Prunella and Bronze Shoes.

☞HATS AND BONNETS.—Gentlemen's and Boys' Beaver and Fur Hats, Ladies' Leghorn and New Pattern Straw Bonnets.

☞FANCY GOODS.—A superior lot of Jewelry, among which are Ear Rings, Finger Rings, breast Pins, pencil Cases, watch Chains, Keys and Seals; also, gentlemen's dirk Knives, of a superior quality, Gentlemen's Walking Canes, with a Rifle enclosed in them, which will carry its ball with great precision 100 yards.

☞CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.—I have a good stock of the above articles.

☞GROCERIES.—Loaf, lump and brown Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Madder, Indigo, Copperas, Soap, Candles, Nutmegs, Pepper, Alspice-Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Flints, Paints, Copel Varnish, shoe Blacking, Molasses, Liverpool Salt, Chewing Tobacco, Liquors assorted; also, bagging, Rope and Twine, Cotton and wool Cards, hair Trunks, castor Oil, Camphor, Salts, white Lead, Spirits of Turpentine, &c., together with a number of articles in the staple and fancy line too numerous to mention; all of which can be had at low prices, by calling at my store, the *FIFTH Door* from Liberty Point, or Stedman's corner, and directly opposite George W. McDonald's Saddler's shop.

September 9, 1833. 49*tf.*

Just received one cask fresh RICE.
G. J. STREETY.

FOR SALE.

40 CASKS Thomastown Lime in good order,
100 Kegs White Lead ground in Oil,
50 Hhds. Molasses.
J. HUSKE & SON.

May 12, 1833. 32tf.

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by
JERE: KYLE.

Aug. 5, 1833.

REMOVAL.

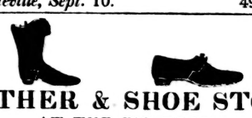
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the large and commodious Store on Hay street, immediately opposite the Lafayette Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Jones Fuller, where they offer their services to the public in their line of business. Liberal advances will be made on consignments of Goods. They will also receive and forward Goods and Produce, and attend to any Agency Business entrusted to their care.

—*They offer for Sale*—

100 bags Cuba COFFEE,
75 do Rio do.
75 hhds. Molasses,
2500 bushels Turks Island Salt,
20 qr. casks Malaga and Sherry Wine,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
50 boxes Soap,
50 reams wrapping Paper,
10 boxes claret Wine,
50 boxes Raisins,
50 casks cut Nails,
50 casks Lime,
Champaigne Wine, Hyson and imp. Tea,
Bbls. Gin, pipes French Brandy, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 10. 49tf.



LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

AT THE BIG BOOT,
4 *doors East of Market Square, Person st.*

THE Subscriber has recommenced the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, and is prepared to fill orders in the above business for any description of article in that line—made out of best materials and of warranted workmanship.

With the above, I will always keep on hand, a general assortment of *Northern Work*, of every description of fashion, kind, and price.

LEATHER.

A general assortment, wholesale and retail.

Sole and Upper Leather,
Best Skirting and Harness,
Kip and calf Skins, of every variety,
Lining and binding Skins, do do.
Coach Linings, Cochineal, blue and black,
Hatter's Linings, Shoe Thread, Varnish, Blacking, and general Findings, &c. &c.

As I am determined to do a *Cash Business exclusively*, my customers may confidently expect to find prices corresponding.

W. L. HAWLEY.

☞N. B. Ready made Work always on hand, and Repairing done at short notice.
W. L. H.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9. 49tf.

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Green street, two doors from Mr. Archibald Campbell's, and one door from Messrs. Sandford & Tillinghast's Auction Store, where he has just received from New York, a handsome and well selected assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

BONNETS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, HATS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c.

All of which, he is prepared to sell low at wholesale or retail, for Cash or most sorts of Country Produce; and hopes, by industry and strict attention to business, to share a part of public patronage.

CHARLES S. JOHNSTON.

☞N. B.—I shall be receiving additional supplies by almost every arrival. C. S. J.

September 3, 1833. 48tf.

JUST RECEIVED, A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy,	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscribers have purchased the Stock of Mr. H. Campbell, Jun'r, to which they intend in a few days to add a large assortment of every thing new and fashionable for the season, with a full supply of Groceries, which they are determined to sell at the lowest possible cash prices; and they will continue to occupy Mr. Campbell's stand on Hay street, a few doors West of the Market House, where, by industry and a strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage and support.

G. McKINNELL,
R. N. McMILLAN.

N. B. Messrs. McKinnell & McMillan are duly authorized to receive and grant discharges for all debts due to me; and those indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, either to me or them.

HUGH CAMPBELL, Jr.

August 12, 1833. 45-tf.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

University of Maryland.

THE *LECTURES* in the Medical Department of this Institution will commence on the last Monday of October, and continue until the first of March.

NATHANIEL POTTER, M. D.
Pathology and the Practice of Medicine.
RICHARD WILMOT HALL, M. D.
Obstetrics and the diseases of Women and Children.
NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D. *Surgery.*
JULIUS T. DUCATEL, M D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy.
E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Anatomy and Physiology.
ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M D. *Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudence.*

☞Clinical Lectures will be given at the Baltimore Infirmary, by the Professors of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery.

According to a recent enactment of the Board of Trustees, Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine are required to attend two full courses of the Lectures of each Professor in this Institution, or having attended one full course in some School where the same branches are taught, a second in this. It is understood, however, that those Students who have already attended one course of Lectures in the University of Maryland, shall be entitled to the privilege of graduation under the former regulations.

E. GEDDINGS, M. D., *Dean.*

Baltimore, July 5 1833. 45 tIN.

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this institution will commence as usual, on the 1st Monday of November, and terminate on the first Saturday in March. The courses are—

Anatomy and Surgery, *by Dr. Dudley.*
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, *by Dr. Caldwell.*
Theory and Practice of Physic, *by Dr. Cooke.*
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, *by Dr. Richardson.*
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, *by Dr Short*
Chemistry and Pharmacy, *by Dr. Yandell.*

During the entire term, the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery lectures nine times each week, and the other Professors daily, Sabbaths excepted. —The fees to the entire course, with matriculation and the use of the Library, amount to $110. —The graduation fee is $20.

The Cholera having left it, Lexington now enjoys its ordinary health.

By order of the Faculty,
C. W. SHORT, M. D. *Dean.*

Lexington, (Ky.) July 27, 1833.—45-12w.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his frends and the public generally, that he has taken that old and well known Stand lately occupied by Mr. H. L. Jones, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, where may be found at all times, a general and well selected Stock of

Boots and Shoes,

Fresh and direct from the Manufactories, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, selected particularly for the town trade, where Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Country Merchants would also do well to call and examine before purchasing, as my Stock is all fresh and good, and prices much reduced. By strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. My Stock consists in part, of the following viz.

Ladies fine prunella and seal skin Slips, seal skin Bootees, Morocco Bootees and walking Shoes,
Misses' seal skin Bootees and Shoes.
Men's stout pegged Brogans,
Ditto ditto sewed ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto Shoes,
Ditto ditto pegged ditto,
Ditto fine calf sewed ditto,
Ditto ditto do do Shoetees,
Ditto fine calf sewed Boots,
Ditto ditto nailed ditto,
Ditto stout pegged ditto,
HATS—Men's and boys fine and wool Hats,
ALSO, an assortment of traveling Trunks & Bags,
FISH—A few boxes prime Cod Fish,
SOAP—50 boxes No. 1 bar Soap, a prime article,
A few boxes perfumed shaving ditto,
CARDS—Whittemore's No. 10 cotton Cards, and No. 6 wool,
ALSO, writing and letter Paper.

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, March 2. 24tf

Earthenware, China, Glass AND LOOKING GLASSES.

T. J. BARROW & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 88, *Water street, New York,*

IN the above Goods, respectfully invite the attention of their friends, and the Southern Merchants generally, to their splendid Stock of Ware, just received by the late arrivals, comprising every variety of Fancy and Staple Goods, which they are enabled to offer on the most liberal and accommodating terms. Looking Glasses of every description constantly on hand.

Particular attention will be given to packing and forwarding in the most careful manner, and purchasers may rely on receiving their Goods in good order,

All orders by letter punctually attended to.

T. J. BARROW & CO.
No. 88, Water st., N. York.

August 10, 1833. 47 8t.

Notice.

THE Subscriber once more requests all those indebted to him to make immediate payment, either to himself or to Messrs. McKinnell & McMillan; those failing to do so by the 10th of October next, may rest assured of having their debts put into the hands of an officer for collection, as he cannot grant any further indulgence; and those having claims against him, are desired to present them for payment.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.

Fayetteville, September 3, 1833. 48-6w.

SODA WATER,

For sale by
R. MAYNARD & CO.

July 23, 1823. 42tf.

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

New, Cheap & Fashionable

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVAT STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS, LINEN COLLARS, HATTER'S TRIMMINGS, SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, BRIDLE & HARNESS Do., SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., Viz:

100 cases Hats, assorted qualities,
1000 pair thick pegged Brogans,
500 do. Russet do do.
1000 do. Kip do do.
500 do. do do do. very cheap,
100 do. fine calf Boots, New York best style,
150 do. do do do. 2d quality,
150 do. do do do. 3d ditto,
200 do. brass nailed Boots, 5's to 8's,
150 do. pegged do., cheap and fashionable,
100 do. finest calf Shoes, New York best,
200 do. do do 2d quality,
200 do. do do 3d ditto,
200 do. do do 4th ditto,
200 do. brass Brogans, 5 to 12,
300 do. kip do. sewed,
200 do. children's red Morocco Boots,
300 do. do leather Boots, thick and thin sole,
200 do. do prunella Shoes and Boots, assorted,
200 do. Misses Shoes, of every description,
200 do Ladies prunella Shoes, very neat,
200 do. do do (with slides) Slippers,
200 do. do French Morocco Slippers, with slides,
200 do. do undressed do do do do.
100 do. black satteen Slippers, (Ladies')
100 do. black English kid, do.
30 do. white satteen figured } for particular
occasions, } 5
150 do. Ladies' prunella Boots, 1st & 2d quality,
150 do. do Morocco do 1st & 2d do.
250 do. do leather do 1st & 2d do.
100 do. Ladies' Gater Boots,
Dalrymple's best paste Blacking,
3 doz. best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
1 doz. cotton Umbrellas, cheap,
Cotton Cards,
1 doz. Franklin bag Caps,
1 do. boy's do do.
1 do. Chinchilla do do.
1 do. silk Jackson bow and bag do.
1 do. Orleans, do.
2 do. men's black hair Stocks,
2 do. do do bombazine do plain,
2 do. do do do do pleated,
2 do. do do do do. bow,
2 do. do do velvet do. plain,
2 do. white hair Stocks do.
2 do. do do do bow,
2 do. cravat Stiffeners,
5 do. linen Collars, different qualities,
Pantaloons Straps.

Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my line too numerous to mention. The above Goods have just been received from the North, and a great many of them manufactured expressly for me; all of which will be sold very low, either at wholesale or retail.

G. HURLBUTT.

August 13, 1833. 45-tf.

☞N. B. I shall replenish my stock by every arrival from New York.

New Store.

LEWIS & ROSS,

HAVE just opened, next door to Doct'r. Jordan's Drug Store (in Green Street, near Eccles' Bridge,) a new and splendid assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Rich fig'd Gros-de-Naps,
Coloured Florence Silks,
Blk and blue blk Marceline do,
Sinchews and Sarsnetts,
New style printed Muslins,
Do do Ginghams,
Calicoes of all kinds, some extra rich,
Crape Camblet, a superior article, for Gentlemen's Coats and Pantaloons,
Merino Cassimere,
Light Merseilles Vesting,
Rich fig'd Silk do,
Cambric Jackonet and Swiss Muslins,
Plaid and corded Cambrics,
New and splendid emb'd Crape dress Hdkffs,
Do do printed do do do,
Do do Gause do do do,
Do do 5-4 Crape Shawls,
Do do 5-4 Sewing Silk, do,
White and green Gause Veils,
Ladies' plain and fig'd border Hdkffs and Gentlemen's Silk do,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Hosiery of all descriptions,
4-4 and 6-4 bed Tick,
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 unbleached Muslins,
4-4 and 5-4 bleached do,
Domestic Stripes and Plaids,
Twilled do and Granderills,
Cotton and Madrass Hdkffs.

—ALSO—

Ladies' Leghorn and Dunstable Hats; Men's Palm leaf do; Combs of all sizes; Gentlemen's white and Blk Satin Beaver Hats; Ladies' Kid Morocco and Prunella Slippers; Gentlemen's Pumps and Calf Boots; Gentlemen's Stocks and Collars. *Also*, a few trunks SUMMER CLOTHING—in a word, all articles that are necessary to complete a good and desirable assortment of Goods—all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices for *CASH.*

L. & R. will be constantly receiving additional supplies to their present stock, and hope by strict and persevering attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, April 7, 1833. §27-tf.§

JEREMIAH KYLE, Jr.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of GOODS of James Kyle, intends to continue the

Dry Goods,

Hardware & Grocery

Business, at the old Stand formerly occupied by James Kyle, where he will be receiving new Goods by every arrival from New York and Philadelphia. The former customers of James Kyle, and all others wishing to purchase Goods by *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL*, will please call and examine for themselves.

March 25, 1833.

Cheese.

A Few boxes of *CHEESE*,
For sale by
JAS. G. COOK.

September 13. §50-4w.§

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS for sale by
E. J. HALE.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

Notice.

PURSUANT to an order made by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1833, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 21st day of October next, the following pieces or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due to the Town of Fayetteville, for 1832, viz:

	Tax.
2 Lots, Geo. R. Ferguson's, on Maiden Lane and Orange streets, valued at $510, including 2 polls.	$4 55
1 do. North street, David Gillis's, valued $50,	25
1 do. Moore street, Betsey Burkloe's, valued $50, two years tax,	50
1 do. Maiden Lane, D. McCall's, valued $500, and one poll,	3 50
Unlisted, subject to Double Tax.	
1 Lot on Wilmington Road, Cato Bryant's, valued at $200, and one poll,	$2 00
2 do. Mason Ally and Rowan street, Polly Black's, valued at $550,	2 75
1 do. Green street, Frances Bowen's, valued at $400,	2 00
1 do. North street, John Douglass's, valued at $150, and one poll,	1 75
1 do. Hay street, John Ellis's, valued at $100	50
1 do. Bow street, E. Hammond's, valued $50	25
1 do. Maiden Lane, Heirs of Council, valued at $200,	1 00
1 do. Hay street, Jesse Birdsall's, valued at $200,	1 00
3 do. Moore street, Sam. Maxwell's, valued at $400,	2 00

G. DEMING, Collector.

Fayetteville, Sept 6. 1833. 49-*ts.*

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Two gentlemen from the west were arrested in Baltimore, on Wednesday, on suspicion of having been concerned in the late forgeries in this city. Eleven thousand dollars in notes, were found in their possession, six thousand of which were in $1,000 bills on the United States Bank. Upon examination, they proved to be highly respectable merchants, who, at the time the forgeries were committed, were in another state.

From the Troy Press.

A STEAMBOAT ON A NEW PLAN.—Mr. Burden, of this city, already favorably known to the public as a most ingenious mechanic, and the author of an important invention, whereby he has secured a fortune to himself, and conferred a great benefit upon the country—we mean his patent *wrought* spike machine,—has undertaken no less a task than that of effecting an entire overturn in the construction of steamboats and steam navigation. He is now constructing a steamboat, on a plan peculiarly his own, to run 25 miles the hour, and to make a trip from Albany to New York, and back by daylight.

It is not, however, in respect to *speed* only, which is to constitute the chief excellence of Mr. Burden's boat, but in regard to materials, weight, cheapness of construction, and the power necessary to propel it, it is designed to effect a saving of 50 per over the most approved models now in uee.

Exhilarating Gas.—During four evenings of this week, a gentleman called Dr. Coult, exhibited at the old Museum the effects of Nitrous Oxide Gas on the human system. The scenes that ensued from inhaling it during the exhibition, beggars all description. Some danced and jumped, others cut up singularly fantastic tricks, but the greater portion of those who inhaled it became extremely pugnacious. Some of these, though placed within a strong enclosure, managed to escape from it, and attack and beat unmercifully the audience. One strong fellow, who became on taking it as furious as an enraged lion, sprang over the enclosure, and drove every soul out of the room into the street, beating two or three very severely.—*Pittsburg Manufacturer.*

Siamese Terrapins.—The editor of the Charleston Mercury tells us that two young terrapins were exhibited at his office, being completely united by the neck. The bodies, one of which is smaller than the other, are perfect and in no way united, except at the neck and adjoining portion of the lower shell. This union escaped nullification although in a warm location, for the time being.

The Schoolmaster's Progress.—A Boy was lately asked—"Who killed Abel?" He promptly replied, "General Jackson."

This equals the chatechetical exhibition of a lad once living in the wildest region of the Green mountains:—"Into what state did the fall bring mankind?" asked the teacher. With a most rueful expression of countenance, the urchin bawled out "Varmont!"

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies, at Chapel Hill, N. C. June 26, 1833.

By the Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER.

Gentlemen of the Philanthropic & Dialectic Societies:

To impart instruction to the young, has in every age, furnished occupation to those of maturer years; and every species of writing has been exhausted in precepts to prepare them for the conflict with temptations which await their first entrance upon manhood. The eye of friendly solicitude has anticipated the scene of life—has beheld youth impetuous with desire, confident of strength, and bouyant with hope, rushing forward upon a path beset with dangers, of which the greatest are unseen, or thoughtlessly despised for their apparent insignificance; and the lessons of wisdom taught by experience have been urged—with all the force of argument, and all the fervor of affection—with every variety of illustration, in every tone of remonstrance, which might best serve to arrest attention, and fix even in the most careless, a sense of approaching danger. That these attempts to prepare others for a struggle, of the nature of which they are ignorant, are worthy of all commendation, we must all concede; but it may admit of serious question whether they have attained to any great success, either to prevent failure, or to facilitate recovery. It is not perhaps possible so to epitomise for the young man the experience of age, as to send him forth in early wisdom prepared for the trials of life; and in the art of living, as in every branch of knowledge, observation will justify the conclusion, that abridgements can only afford hints to refresh the recollection of the expert, but will never be able to confer wisdom upon the ignorant. The heaven-inspired promise of perseverance in rectitude, is not made to occasional warning and reproof, however eloquent and earnest, but to that daily instruction which blends knowledge and virtue with the earliest thoughts and associations of the mind, till, in after life, they shall seem instincts of nature rather than habits of education. Yet we are not justified in supposing these occasional efforts to have been entirely without success. On the contrary, they may afford, and probably often have afforded, aid to the daily lessons of the fireside and the seminary—have served by their novelty to awaken an attention fatigued by sameness of instruction, and by external authority to give strength to domestic admonition. But at this day, the difficulties inherent in every effort thus to speak or thus to write, are increased an hundred fold. The mind of man is still studious of novelty, and pleased with change. But in addresses to the young, where is novelty to be found? Of matter, no where—and amidst all the diversities of illustration, of style, of argument, which the poet and the essayist have successively employed to give variety and impressiveness to lessons of wisdom for youth, where is the man bold enough to expect any novelty, even of manner, in the delivery or enforcement of ancient truths? But something may be hoped of attention, of respect, and of indulgence, for one who does not assume the attitude of a moral dictator, but comes at your own bidding to address you—comes, not only aware of general deficiency, but sensible that circumstances of domestic distraction, have denied him the opportunity to devote entire to your edification, the small space of time which the regular demands of business had left at his disposal? who, under these disadvantages, is sincerely desirous to be useful to you, and to discharge honorably the task which your favorable opinion has assigned him. At all events, whatever difficulties may attend the effort at instruction, I cannot feel justified in omitting the attempt. That the issue of life depends ordinarily upon its commencement, experience teaches; and we know from revelation, that the present life, compared (as it aptly is) for its shortness and uncertainty, to "a vapor which appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away," yet stretches forward its influence into the expanse of eternal existence. No opportunity, therefore, of rightly influencing the outset of life can be innocently neglected; and we must not for a moment imagine, that we are now assembled for purposes of amusement, or that we can pass from our present meeting without incurring some responsibility for one added opportunity of improvement.

In the first place, then, let me impress upon you, that your collegiate course is but the commencement of education—is intended not so much to make you learned, as to enable you to become so; and that nothing is or can be gained in the few years of residence here, but the rudiments of knowledge. To obtain such an introduction to science as may be afterwards improved into a full acquaintance with her riches, demands all the diligence of the student during a college life; but when a college life is over, to permit these preliminary acquirements to remain unimproved, is at best, voluntarily, to forego your advantages, and ignobly, to content yourselves with the lowest station amongst the votaries of science. But this ground even cannot be retained; you must press on or recede. As by a law applicable to the body, new supplies of food and oft repeated application to healthful exercise, are necessary, not merely to its increase, but to its existence; so what the mind acquires can only be retained by diligence and improvement; and he who resolves that he will not advance, has already, in effect, taken the first step of retrogradation. Fix it then as certain, that you cannot stand still: and if there be any generous desire of excellence in your bosoms, any sense of duty to your parents or friends, any grateful remembrance of Him who is the ultimate author of all your advantages; resolve, that while literature or science has any thing to be gained, without neglecting the duties more immediately yours in active life, you will continue to increase your store.

It has been often remarked by foreigners, and may be easily perceived by ourselves, that, in our country, men are not in any department of society thoroughly made what they assume to be. We seek to do too much in a short time; and yielding to our wishes, without consulting the neces ities of things, we affect to become skilled in learning, in science, in the professions, and in the mechanic arts, without that patient application, by which only any thing can be well and thoroughly learned. There are many causes to be found in our situation and institutions, to account for this, but it certainly exists, and as certainly has, in some respects, a mischievous tendency. We are not as literary a people as we should be. We have more smatterers, and fewer adepts, than other nations; and as a necessary consequence of the want of thorough instruction, we are inflated with self consequence at what we deem our vast attainments. How often, my young friends, and how painfully is this manifested in the productions of our public men! What pompous bombast, what unmeaning declamations, what artificial subtleties, what gross invective, what coarse allusions, what disgusting self confidence, deform the oratory (as it is called) of Congress? Of all the weeks which are yearly devoted in that body to the delivery of speeches, how few the hours which are not wasted! Of the thousand newspaper columns which are filled with reports of these speeches, how many can a man of taste read without disgust, or a patriot without sorrow! Attend our judicial tribunals, and see how the gravity of jurisprudence is insulted by the same frothy, loud, inelegant and unintelligible vociferations; observe how often even the most ordinary proprieties of language, the most common rules of grammar, are violated; so often and so grossly indeed, as to leave no doubt that the violations proceed from ignorance rather than inattention; yet, scarce a public meeting is held (and when and where are they not held?) from an assembly at Faneuil Hall, to a separate election or a barbacue, which is not, according to the printed reports of those who heard and acted in them, enlightened and electrified by eloquence surpassing that of Tully or Demosthenes? In short, deficient as we are, all our people are prodigies; learning is to be found in every hamlet, literature in every country store, and oratory in every debating room. In the mean time, there is nothing in the public taste and intelligence, to rebuke and put to shame, this empty swelling, this "sound and fury signifying nothing." Those who see and lament the evil are not of sufficient number or authority to control public opinion. The people at large are pleased with the speakers and writers, who, if intelligible in nothing else, are sufficiently so in the ascriptions of idolatrous worship to the intelligence and virtue of the people, and in public professions of their own disinterested devotion to the general welfare. In this state of things, it will require no small effort in a young man, on his entrance into life, to continue a due attention to literature, to persevere amidst the pleasures and the engagements which surround him, in preserving what he has already attained, and still, as opportunities occur, of adding to his stock. He sees the highest stations attainable and attained, not only without learning, but with little sense; and, sickening at the irksomeness of study without reward, is apt to exclaim, why should I not content myself with that mediocrity of attainment, by which, with confidence and vociferation, so many have succeeded, and which seems the surest, as it is the easiest mode of advancement? To this inquiry, it may be answered, that knowledge is of itself desirable, and should be pursued even for its own sake—for the dignity and happiness which it brings to its possessor: that though many succeed in acquiring fame and opulence without classical attainments, yet these offer no hindrance to the acquisition of either; and it is not recommended that they be pursued in exclusion of, but in connection with, and as auxiliary to, the professional employments of life. In these you should be desirous (as what youth of noble aspirings is not) to do well whatever you do, so that with the applause of those who may be able to advance you, you may have in your favor the sentence of all whose worth and intelligence make their approbation a gratifying assurance of kindred excellence in yourselves. But we have proof by example, that though the highest accomplishments of literature may not conduce to a speedy elevation in the political world, or win the noisy plaudits of the crowd; yet they do lend an ultimate and irresistible weight to genius and learning, and command for their possessor a noble and enduring superiority. Of this, no more conspicuous instance can be produced than the distinguished gentleman* who addressed you at the last commencement. He, amidst all the occupations of private, professional and public life; has ever remembered the pursuits of his *alma mater;* has kept bright by constant exercise, all the mental armoury which early education has bestowed, and, instead of suffering his classical knowledge to decay, has been always enlarging his acquirements: and he now reaps the reward of his early labors and consistent efforts in a real efficiency, an acknowledged superiority—of which, any of us, my friends, might well be proud.—When, therefore, you shall be tempted to self indulgence, and see men, by art or fortune, rising into premature elevation without classical learning,—when you shall see men of real abilities, worth and usefulness, justly honored, though without these literary embellishments,—be not led to conclude them valueless. While you learn to think them not indispensable either to merit or success, at the same time remember that literature gives to professional talent all its elegance and half its efficiency; and that to emulate the fame and reach the eminence of the gentleman to whom I have just alluded, you must be not only profound in your acquirements, but various, acute, and graceful.

The evils of an imperfect education to a professional man, none can know but he who has felt them. In the legal profession, how often is the careless student reminded of his deficiencies?—How much gracefulness of allusion—how much power of argument—how much felicity of illustration are lost to him! how he longs to be able to call up and give distinctness to recollections which yet elude him, and how bitterly he laments over the early indolence which condemns him to mediocrity, and feels that his powers have never been developed, and that he will never be what he might and ought to have been, either in reputation or deserts! Let not these repinings ever be yours. Now, you hold your own destiny—now, the opportunities of excellence are all in possession or in prospect. You may either improve or neglect them; make them means of usefulness, or memorials of criminal indifference and neglect. Do not hesitate; much often depends upon the resolutions of a moment: resolve, *now*, that you will be learned, accomplished, literary: that you will not be content while you still have something useful to acquire, and that no allurements of pleasure, no love of ease, nor indolence, shall ever induce you to lose the advantages of your opportunities, either by negligence of study now, or inattention to learning hereafter. There is another consideration which should urge upon you this resolution. If the day of florid bombast and coarse abuse is ever to give way to the reign of chaste and dignified eloquence—if the literary taste of the country is ever to be improved, this must be accomplished by the united influence of the educated classes, and by them it can only be accomplished by the study of classical antiquity, and the best specimens of modern literature—by diligence to gain, and care to retain knowledge—by assiduous efforts to do every thing in the best manner, and a steady resolution to discountenance empty pretensions, and to encourage real merit. By these means, an influence may go forth upon the people which shall elevate the national taste, and by establishing a higher standard of excellence, dismiss to obscurity those who have not ability to be useful, and compel to its improvement those who have. You, gentlemen, form a portion of that literary class, and your efforts may be felt through out the union, if met by corresponding efforts from other quarters, and upon this State may have a most salutary effect, even without such co operation. Let me, then, entreat you, by all these considerations united, to resolve upon a thorough education; to believe and feel, that to neglect here any one opportunity of gaining knowledge, is sin against yourselves and your country; and that after you shall have left this seminary, to sit down in contented mediocrity—to make no improvement of your modicum of learning—to be at the beginning of life but half scholars, and daily to become less, will be, at once, a mean desertion of duty, and a voluntary indifference to true glory.

The resolute pursuit of study which I have thus recommended, will strongly tend to repress that self conceit, which upon small attainments is apt to rise in the mind, and to substitute that true modesty which is generally the companion of large acquirements in solid learning. It has been sometimes made a question, whether to think too little or too much of ourselves, be the preferable error, and it has been determined, I think upon just grounds, that vanity is to be preferred to despondency. By study, both these errors will be prevented or overcome, and we shall soon be enabled (which all admit to be best) to think of ourselves justly. It is the sense of vast present possessions that tends to vanity; it is the fear of want of capacity for acquiring, that produces despondency: You will be guarded against both, by a just estimate of yourselves. Your actual, will always be small in comparison with your possible, attainments: you will always, in fact, know less than you might and ought to know; less than many others have attained without your advantages: and this duly considered, will make you modest. On the other hand, the more you try your powers the more you will be assured that nature deals liberally with men; that, in general, aside from some peculiar developments for which a natural aptitude or tact is demanded, all in itself desirable, may be attained by industry. Your approach to men of eminence whom you may have regarded at a distance with awe, will shew you the original equality; and, though you may be at times oppressed at an amount of acquisition, which will to you appear great, you will soon find it to be an acquisition arising from no innate superiority, but carefully collected by little and little, and by the same process equally attainable by yourselves.—When we see a young man inflated with a sense of his great attainments, or presuming upon a genius which renders effort to him unnecessary—urging himself forward with placid self complacency; imagining himself the object of universal approbation, while in truth, he is provoking the scorn of the wise, and touching the pity of the good—we have no difficulty in assigning his vanity to self ignorance. And so, when a young man is appalled at what is before him, and despairs of ever attaining to excellence or distinction, we may with equal certainty trace his want of confidence to want of knowledge of himself. By a correct estimate of yourselves, you will learn a modesty which must keep you from presumption, and a confidence which will ever preserve you from despair. Believe that by industry and perseverance you can do all things, and you will accomplish much: but feel not elated at what you can do—for the capacity is a gift, and can in no sort be meritorious; its improvement only, is a just foundation of self complacency. To be able to do, is to this purpose nothing; to do is every thing. Deficiency in itself is misfortune only, but accompanied with genius, becomes crime; and yet, nothing is more common, than to find the mind inflated with self consequence at the possession of powers unimproved, and though voluntarily condemned to obscurity and uselessness, yet filled with visions of possible importance and imaginary glory. Distinction founded on worth, must ever be the result of exertion; and by a process, beautiful as it is useful, distinction thus acquired, fills the possessor with modest conceptions of himself. Of this, the most instructive and illustrious example is found in the great Newton. After all those mighty discoveries, which enlightened and astonished mankind, and while to others he appeared the intellectual prodigy of the universe—to himself he seemed to have sported on the shore of knowledge, and to have left the boundless ocean itself not only unexplored but unattempted. Such must ever be the result of genuine devotion to science; and if, my young friends, you shall find, during your collegiate course, or in after life, any risings of vanity at your powers and attainments, let the remembrance of Newton, rebuke into just insignificance, every effort of self exaltation.

But you are under yet higher obligations to preserve and enlarge your literary acquirements—to learn every thing which may add strength to the reasoning powers, and grace and attractiveness to style and delivery. The present is, every where, and no where more than in our own country, a peculiar era. The press is just beginning fully to develope its mighty influence on our nation. Science, no longer confined in solid volumes to well stored libraries, or making quarterly visits in the thick pamphlets of learned criticism, now condescends to speak in weekly and even daily sheets; and thus addresses herself to large masses of men heretofore beyond her reach. Literature, religion, science, have now, like politics, seized upon the daily press; and taste, doctrine and knowledge, are urged upon the world in ever multiplying periodicals. What is to be the ultimate effect of this new direction given to the march of the mind—whether this fecundity of the press, this stripping off the dignity of learning, and letting down science to the level of a penny paper, will not issue in a serious injury to society—it is not necessary to inquire. It has been thought by intelligent and observing men, that the certain, if not the first effect of this state of things, will be, to lessen the standard of writing abilities—to put in request a tact for writing acceptably, rather than writing well,—for the pleasant and superficial, rather than the laborious and profound; and thus, in the next generation, to fill the world with ignorant pretenders, who will sip from the surface, but drink not from the fountain of knowledge: that deep learning, being no longer in demand, will shrink into obscurity. There are others, however, who seem to think, that provided many read, it is no matter what—that if all know many things, it is an important gain, though none know any thing well: and they are pleased, of course, with the prospect of a general diffusion, even of horn book science. But, whatever may be the effect of this rage for books in the literary departments, no man of even moderate intelligence, can doubt as to the mischievous effects already produced, now producing, and in fearful prospect of being produced, by the political press. In the party conflicts of the day, a spirit of falsehood, of defamation, of indecent scurrillity, and shameful corruption has gone forth upon the editorial corps. Once, men were divided on matters of principle, or what were supposed matters of principle: papers on different sides might be relied upon, as presenting the views of intelligent portions of our public men; and if facts were disputed, there was an attempt to reach the truth, or at least a decent pretension to it.—But now, every thing seems reduced to a mere scramble for emolument: the credulity of the people has been so often practised upon with success, that scarce any care is used to conceal the artifice of deception from the purblindness of the public: and it is lamentable to remark, that even the moral sense of the community has become corrupt and vitiated, and defamation the most atrocious, is sure to obtain toleration, if not approval.

Meantime, a spirit of insubordination is by some openly taught and recommended; and passion, and interest, and prejudice, are appealed to, in order to raise discontent, and produce opposition against the laws. It is not necessary to be more specific; facts are too recent and too appalling. But, does not this state of things call upon you for increased diligence to qualify yourselves for rendering effectual service to your country? If public taste, much more public morals, require for their reformation, the exertions of the enlightened and virtuous, the delusions that have gone abroad must be met and dissipated; the press must be corrected; it must be transferred to the direction of able and upright men; and the people (though well meaning, yet easily misled,) must be guarded against those artifices, by which it is sought to array them against their own peace and happiness, and to involve them in the stupendous guilt and folly of prostrating the last structure, which can be raised by man for the preservation of equal rights by republican institutions. But to do this, you must yourselves be enlightened; you must be no novices; your reasoning powers must be perfected in strength and dexterity, by constant and healthful exercise: your minds must be stored with every variety of knowledge, to instruct or to please. And thus prepared, you must bear in mind your high duties, and the large destinies which may be influenced by your exertions: you must be the true friends of the people; teaching them to see and to despise the efforts of those who would mislead them—you must be prepared, should circumstances require, to strip the mask of patriotism from ambition, and show his horrid features to the detestation of mankind; and to teach, both by your example and your precepts, a voluntary, steady, and universal submission to the laws. It is certain, that the talents of a country, if generally united in one purpose, will bend public opinion to it, be it good or evil; that through the press, talents must operate on public opinion; and that, therefore, society has a deep interest in the maintenance of a body of intelligent and honest writers. They stand, in truth, as sentinels on the walls of liberty, and give an alarm at the approach of danger, and only at its approach. The profligacy or inadequacy of a large majority of the conductors of the press, is evident to all who look into the daily news; and it cannot admit of doubt, that much of public evil may be traced to this cause. Until men of standing and literature, in considerable numbers, shall devote themselves to the press, and all shall become, as emergency requires, occasional contributors, the evil must be endured. But why should it be so? The press is the most important means of influencing opinion in a country where opinion is irresistible: why, then, should this mighty power be allowed, without a struggle, to fall into hands generally inadequate in ability, or disqualified by corruption? Let these things have their due weight, and the next generation may see a mighty change accomplished.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

* *William Gaston*, Esq. of Newbern.

From the National Intelligencer.

The first number of Mr. *Noah's* new paper, the "*Evening Star*," reached us yesterday. We extract from it the following remarks on the leading topic of the day, the removal of the deposites. These are the remarks, not of an opponent, but of a warm supporter af General Jackson; and we quote them prominently to show how the late rash act of the President is received by his disinterested friends and real well-wishers.

From the Evening Star.

"The deposites in the United States Bank are to be removed. We did hope that this measure, so momentous in its bearings, the result of which cannot be foreseen, involving, deeply involvnig, the great interests of the country, would not have been adopted by the Executive at this time. For months had the rumor circulated that this step had been resolved upon, and would be taken. We placed no confidence in the presses that proclaimed it. We had no faith in the sources of information. We relied upon the good sense and wisdom of the President. We knew the character and worth of the members of his Cabinet, and we could not believe it. Less than ninety days, (the ordinary length of commercial paper,) before the meeting of Congress, to whom, especially to the House of Representatives, have the People and the Constitution confided the finances of the country, this measure is announced from the Seat of Government, from the Council Chamber of the President. Was the danger so pressing? Were the funds of the Government so insecure? Were the principles upon which our republican institutions are founded, so blasted or corrupted by the influence of the Bank, that the Representatives of the People could not meet early enough to save the country from ruin, or its finances from insolvency; or could not those Representatives, coming, as they will come, at an early day, from the body of the People, be confided in at this important crisis? Were not those men elected at the same time—a great majority elevated by the same votes that secured Gen. Jackson in the Presidential Chair? Are two hundred Representatives less worthy of trust than *one man?* Has the republican party so lost its integrity, its honor and its virtue, that it has filled the halls of Congress with the tools of a moneyed aristocracy? Can this be so? The Bank—the Bank is nothing. Were its stock, its gold and silver, its notes and bills of exchange, all destroyed, utterly destroyed, by the single dash of the pen, it would be nothing, compared with the expression—that fatal expression—to come from *one man* in a free country—"*I take the responsibility!*" I, in my majesty, have written it—my Cabinet I have disregarded, my constitutional advisers I have rejected—on my own responsibility the deed is done. These sounds are as yet novel and unheard; yet, we are creatures of habit, and can soon become reconciled to that which once struck us with horror. It was Julius that said to the people—"Elevate me to power, and I will use it." He left no children, yet his name furnished the title for the Emperors. Destroy the Bank—we have a fruitful country, full of resources; the loss will soon be retrieved, and the Institution, its President, and Directors, will soon be forgotten, yet, for the cause of liberty and law, let it be done by the immediate Representatives of the People, by the constitutional legislators of the country.

"It was in the month of August, that Mr. Kendall, the agent of the President, visited our Northern cities on this business, and we are told that the plans are so far matured that they can be carried into execution on the first of October next. If it be so, why all this haste? The Bank has yet two years to continue.—Was there not time after the meeting of Congress to have accomplished the same object? It is not suggested that the funds of the Government will not be secure until the first of January. Why then this haste? There is no development of recent misconduct or embarrassment, which demanded immediate action. It is admitted on all hands, that the affairs of the institution present stronger evidence of security, a less extended amount of credits, than at the commencement of the present year. There is no presidential election, or election of members of Congress now, in which the Bank may interfere in order to control the politics of the country. Why then this haste? If the measure was a necessary and wise one, why not share in the honor and duty of performing the task with those to whom, with the President, the people have confided for a time the destinies of the country?"

MAJOR DOWNING.

FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

Zekel Bigelow called on us yesterday and handed us the following letter from Major Downing. He says the Major has gone back to Washington like a streak of lightning; and hadn't time to apologise to the Honble, the Corporation, and other public bodies, who, by their respective Committees, had waited on him, and were desirous of showing him the usual civilities extended to distinguished individuals. Zekel says, he "never see any one so completely in a rumple as the Major was;" he read the General's letter over two or three times, backwards and forwards and crosswise, before he said a word—and then he began to mumble the names of some of the Government, and turned as blue as an indigo bag, until he let out.

To Mr Dwight, of New York Daily Advertiser.

AMERICAN HOTEL, N. Y., 23 Sep. 1833.

My Good Old Friend—I'm stumped. I jist got a letter from the Gineral, and until I got that letter, I thought all the stories about the Bank was jist got up by the opposition folks, to hurt the Gineral and Mr. Van Buren, and Zekel Bigelow thought so too. But the Gineral's letter tells me pretty much all about it, and a leetle more too.—As soon as I read it to Zekel, "well," says he, "Major, my notion is there is some plagy foul birds in Washington, and if some on em haint siled their own nests, I'm mistaken."

The Gineral says he wants me to come right on, for tho' the folks about him say all works well, he's afraid they'll git him in a tangle—consarn em, I dont know what on earth has got in em and the Gineral too, jist so sure as I quit him he gits in trouble. I must go right back to Washington and try and put things straight if I can, but I'm afraid they'll git the Government in a plagy snarl afore I git there. I was a leetle afraid on't when I left, and I telled the Gineral as much, but he said he'd do nothing till I got back, and I telled all the folks so in Philadelphia and here too, and things was lookin bright agin, and now here's trouble—nigh upon half the message is got to be pulled all to bits. I shall git my dander up if they don't look out sharp, and if I do, some on em better streak it, I tell you, and that too afore Congress meets.

Zekel Bigelow says, "its an ill wind that blows nowhere," and seein that the Government is going to try to break the Bank, he's goin to turn broker in Wall street, he says there will be no better business stirrin, for then folks will have to pay a trifle for eny most every draft thats drawn, and not git their business done for nothin as they do now. If he does turn broker you'll hear more on him, for he's a peeler, I tell you.

If I had'nt promised the Gineral to stick to him threw thick and thin, I'd go right home to Downingville and have nothin more to do with the Government; but if I quit him now, the Government will go all to smash, jist as sure as I am in haste and wrath.

Your Friend,

J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

Melancholy succession of Events.—The death of Mr. Alfred Street of this City, has excited the deepest sorrow. He had recently set up in business in connection with Mr. Sanxay. They had removed their bookstore to one of the handsomest stores in the city—and the taste of the room and the beauty of their arrangement, had drawn many persons to see it. Mr. Street was a very modest, and deserving young man—singularly handsome in his person, and amiable in his manners. Health seemed to bloom upon his cheek—and what was more than the rest, the affections of an accomplished and interesting young Lady of the city were his. But these bright prospects were overcast, and blasted by an insidious disease; to which, after lingering some weeks, he fell a victim. In the course of one day, he was bridegroom, and a corpse! In the last moments of his existence, his Bride united her destinies with his, to entitle her to the privilege of performing the last offices for her husband. The two following paragraphs will tell the simple annals of one day:

Married, on Thursday *morning*, the 12th instant, by the Rev. Philip Courteney, Mr. Alfred Street, of the Firm of Sanxay & Street of this place, to Miss Aglia, second daughter of Mr. Giles Picot, all of *Richmond*.

Died, on Thursday *evening* last, after a lingering illness, Alfred Street, in the 27th year of his age.
Rich. Enquirer.

To Apprentices.—The only way for a young man to prepare himself for usefulness, is to devote himself to study during his leisure hours. First, be industrious in your business; never complain that you are obliged to work, go to it with alacrity and cheerfulness, and it will become a habit which will make you respected and beloved by your master or employer; make it your business to see and promote his interest; by taking care of his you will learn to take care of your own.

Young men of the present day are too fond of getting rid of work; they seek for easy and lazy employments and frequently turn out to be poor miserable vagabonds. You must avoid all wishes to live without labor; labor is a blessing rather than a curse, it makes men healthy, and procures them food, clothing, and every other necessary thing, and frees them from temptations to be dishonest.

Old Ironsides.—Last week, a piece of timber was taken from the frigate Constitution, now under repair in the dry dock at the Navy Yard in Charlestown, which was only 9 feet long, 27 inches wide, and 14 inches thick, and weighed 1460 pounds.—On breaking up this piece of timber, there was found in it 364 lbs. of iron, and 163 lbs. of copper, making 527 lbs. of metal—more than a third of its weight.—*Phila. Intell.*

Mr. Duane, the late Secretary of the Treasury, left the Seat of Government yesterday on his return home. His official career has been short, but had it continued to the end of his life, it could not have imparted to his name a brighter lustre than has been shed upon it by the causes which have suddenly separated him from office. The manner in which he has sustained himself under the trying circumstances in which he unexpectedly found himself placed, and his Roman firmness under those circumstances, redound in the highest degree to his personal honor, and will give to his brief administration of the Department an enduring and enviable fame. He was entrusted by the law with a post which he would not surrender to unlawful authority, and which could be wrested from him only by passing over his body. He came into office with the esteem of all parties—he carries with him out of it their admiration.—*Nat. Int. Sept.* 28.

Raising a pair of Boots.—A few days ago, a fellow went into a shoe store in Chatham street, and ordered a pair of boots, desiring to have them made in a particular style, and charging the shoemaker to make a good fit, at the same time leaving his street and number, where they were to be sent on a certain day, without fail. He then proceeded up the Bowery, and gave the same order to another shoemaker. On the appointed morning, the first came, and found the gentleman in expectation. He tried on the boots—one of them fitted admirably; but the other rather strained upon the instep, and he directed the boy to return with it, tell his master to stretch it, and send it again at 9 o'clock the next morning, when he would pay the bill. The Bowery boots soon followed; the same fault was found—excepting that the pinch was upon the other foot—the same directions repeated. Soon after the odd boots had returned to their respective lasts, the gentleman discovered that those left were a complete pair; and having, as he alleged, business in Albany the next morning, took leave of his landlord accordingly, leaving the two sons of Crispin to await his return for payment of the bills.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A man of sense uses his cloths to cover his body—the fop uses his body to display his cloths. Brindley, the famous Engineer, being asked "for what purpose he thought rivers were made," replied,—"to feed navigable canals." A dandy being asked, "for what purpose his head was formed," replied—"to place his hat upon."

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, says—"We yesterday saw a bit of sole leather, apparently well tanned, which we were assured had undergone the entire process in seventy-two hours, in cold liquor."

FOREIGN.

New York, Oc

By the Erie, from Havre, we [illegible] to the 24th August inclusive. [illegible] nish no later dates from Por[illegible] we were before in possession o[illegible] continental news, or rumors, a[illegible] interest.

Italy, as well as Switzerland, [illegible] ment, and Naples was said to ha[illegible] scene of a very serious insurrec[illegible] is nothing authentic on the subj[illegible] the anticipations, for some time p[illegible] Paris press, that trouble was bre[illegible] ly, it is to be believed we think [illegible] outbreak has occured at Naples account possibly—though ill [illegible] reason assigned, the meeting of [illegible] of Austria and the King of Prus[illegible] litz is countermanded.

The Tribune (a republican [illegible] pressing its belief that a serv[illegible] tion had broken out in Naples should be understood that th[illegible] movement in Italy may be th[illegible] ment of a conflagration, of w[illegible] cannot be perceived. If thi[illegible] have commenced, and if it s[illegible] along the Appennines; if Chamb[illegible] to Rome and to Naples, this [illegible] ative will not be lost. The w[illegible] Equality, Humanity, find an[illegible] generous bosom. It is the cry [illegible] of people resuming their dig[illegible] will never hear this cry with[illegible] hending it.

Accounts a few hours later fr[illegible] have been received at Boston, w[illegible] found among our extracts. W[illegible] lieve in the battle they refer to b[illegible] troops of *Miguel* and *Pedro*, b[illegible] mong other reasons, there had [illegible] time elapsed between the date [illegible] our previous information to all[illegible] troops to arrive in the vicinity [illegible]

The Liverpool paper of Tuesday [illegible] received by this ship, says that [illegible] Market on Saturday and Monday [illegible] quiet—the sales for the two days [illegible] 4000 bags at Friday's prices." [illegible] of Friday were an advance of [illegible] for American and Brazil, and [illegible] descriptions.]

"*Latest news from Portugal.*—[illegible] presses arrived in this city [illegible] from the scene of war, by which [illegible] that Bourmont with the Miguel[illegible] had arrived within four leagues [illegible] where he was met by Villa Flor, [illegible] ite General, with nearly the w[illegible] forces. A very severe battle [illegible] which terminated in favor of the liber[illegible] but not without severe loss on each [illegible] the Miguelites are stated to have lo[illegible] and the Pedroites 4000. There are [illegible] accounts, one claiming the victory for [illegible] and the other for Miguel."

AUGUSTA, Octo[illegible]

Fire!—A few minutes after three [illegible] yesterday morning, our citizens were [illegible] ed by the cry of fire! The fire [illegible] be in the large two story wooden [illegible] house, on the north side of Rev[illegible] owned by the Rev. Wm. Mo[illegible] recently occupied by Mr. John Ca[illegible] When the fire was discovered it [illegible] ing through the roof at the back [illegible] was, without doubt, communicated [illegible] incendiary. Efforts to save the [illegible] were deemed vain, and the attention [illegible] firemen and citizens were soon directed [illegible] other points. The adjoining buildings [illegible] of wood, and chiefly occupied as dwel[illegible] The wind blew gently from the west[illegible] the great danger seemed to be in the di[illegible] below:—The dwelling house of [illegible] and estimable fellow citizen, Wm. [illegible] by, Esq. stood next above, and to [illegible] to save it were made for a half or [illegible] ters of an hour, at which time it [illegible] but too evident. A small house [illegible] blown up, and the flames to the [illegible] stopped. Great exertions were [illegible] save the buildings below; but we [illegible] —the fire extended, taking in its [illegible] Mrs. Murren's dwelling, occupied [illegible] Wm. Bryson; Mr. Wm. Smith's [illegible] occupied by Mr. Henry H. Fo[illegible] Gran's three story tenement, on the [illegible] of Reynolds and McIntosh streets [illegible] by C. Low, A. Gardelle, and A. [illegible] bove; and the basement story by [illegible] Gran as a store,—thence to the [illegible] pied by R. McDonald, next to Mr. [illegible] Bustin's Fire Proof Ware house; [illegible] flames were arrested. The Fire Proof [illegible] house, occupied by Messrs. J. D. [illegible] R. St. John & Co. on the east side [illegible] Intosh street, and the brick tenement [illegible] south corner of McIntosh and [illegible] streets, were barriers against the [illegible] element in these directions.

Great fears were entertained for a por[illegible] city east of the fire; and at one time [illegible] were covered with burning cinders, [illegible] la of the Episcopal Church was actu[illegible] —it was fortunately discovered in t[illegible] extinguished, without doing damage.

All the out-buildings attached to [illegible] above designated, were destroyed. T[illegible] loss we will not pretend to guess. [illegible] fully and some partially insured, and some [illegible] sured at all.—Among the latter we [illegible] Hobby, whose loss is probably greater [illegible] of any other person.

By eight o'clock, the Engines had been [illegible] off, and but few of our citizens remained [illegible] tors of the ruins. At this period a second [illegible] was sounded, and upon repairing to the [illegible] flames were issuing from a kitchen, on the [illegible] side of Reynolds street, on the square be[illegible] first fire. They spread with rapidity, and [illegible] soon apparent that an extensive conflagration [illegible] be the result; and great apprehensions [illegible] tertained for two squares between Reyn[illegible] Broad streets. The fire extended up R[illegible] street to a house owned by Mr. Alexander [illegible] which was blown up; and eastward to Wash[illegible] street—thence along Washington street, [illegible] store, occupied by Mr. Philip McGran, and [illegible] Washington street, to the new dwelling [illegible] owned and occupied by Wm. C. Mic[illegible] which, with its appendages, were burnt [illegible] ground. The dwelling house belonging [illegible] John Woolfolk, next to Mr. Micou's, was [illegible] ly damaged by cutting, &c.

THE RUTHERFORDTON SPECTATOR.

GRASS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

MER: *Sir*—You may tell your by inserting this, that there is nce of the Gama Grass in this re- jamin Ellis, Esq., has it on his and Adam Reep and John C. , near Lincolnton, have it plenty rms. I gathered some yesterday, feet in length, and a blade of the feet, but these were the longest, t is said in the prints that I have cting it, is true, and perhaps e- not been said. I have had it worthy the farmer's notice these rs, and shall now go ahead in its nt. Its massy bunches must be nd cut apart with an axe or some nd divided like gardeners do the s is the prompt method of rais- may be planted in checks one foot will soon interlock. The seeds sly devoured by field rats, ground c., which will render that way ing it slow and difficult.

AGRICOLA.

h, 1833.

rass.—We have received from *on*, Esq. of Johnston county, a Gama Grass seed, found on his on the Neuse, where the grass very luxuriantly. It has also in large quantities on the farm *en Hill*, in the vicinity of this ci- more than a gallon of seed was Saturday last.—*Ral. Star.*

Petersburg, Va., Sept. 26.

an honest pride in giving publicit- ollowing evidence of public spirit rise on the part of our citizens. o consideration the fact that much ital had been already engaged in dertakings, it evinces an extent of nd readiness to apply them which e the consequence of renewed and prosperity. A subscription for a 120,000 to be invested in the es- t of Cotton and other manufacto- opened on Tuesday last, and the unt readily made up in the course rs. $30,000 more could have been ined, during the day, if required. stand, that an application will be e next Legislature, for an act of ion.

r the Bite of a Snake.—Sucking l, is said to be an effectual remedy e of any venomous reptile, the ap- of the lips being found to extract , on the instant. An editor in O- ions another remedy, to the efficacy e was once an eye witness. A boy h by a copper head, and the alarm n, his father hastened to the spot snake lay, and at a single blow b so stunned it, that he could car- s hand to where the boy had ran lown. The bite was on the top of nd the wound deep. The swell- mmenced and the pain was exces- e first movement of the father was e the head and neck from the body ke, and cut the body into pieces, inches in length. These pieces ed in succession to the wound.— piece became in a few moments tight as the skin would permit. d piece was less so, and the last ely affected at all. The swelling y's foot never reached above the an- in a day or two he was nearly as ver.

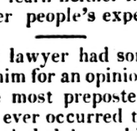
nd Classed.—Mankind may be di- to three classes. Those who learn e experience of others—they are hap- . Those who learn from their own nce—they are wise men. And last- e who learn neither from their own n other people's experience—they .

minent lawyer had some years ago, nt to him for an opinion.—The case as the most preposterous and im- that ever occurred to the mind of d concluded by asking, whether, uch circumstances, an action would took his pen and wrote—"Yes, if esses will *lie* too; but not otherwise."

ved Tin Roofs!—The present plan ing roofs with tin is said to be de- n not guarding against beating rains ws, which penetrate under the low- of the roof. A Mr. Heston, says England Weekly Review, has late- e an improvement in the plan, re- g this defect by dove-tailing the tin, arate parts clasping each other and so compactly as to guard against the e of rain and snow, even in the most storms.

e recent Commencement of Harvard ity, the degree of Bachelor of Laws ferred on *Joseph Seawell Jones*, Esq. tate. We learn that henceforth, the of L. L. B. is one of the regular hon- hat Institution, to be obtained by a study of the Law at Cambridge for e of three years.—*Raleigh Register.*

to revive Gilt Frames.—Beat up nces of white of eggs, with one ounce ide of potash or soda, and rub over me with a soft brush in this mixture. ding will immediately become bright sh.



DWN MILITIA!

are hereby ordered to assemble at the t House, on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock equipped according to law, for general re- d inspection.

J. W. WEISIGER, Capt.

tteville, Oct. 8.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT AND FIRE.

We are indebted to a gentleman, passenger, arrived in town yesterday afternoon, for the following information:

On the 29th ult. about six miles this side of the inclined plain, two Cars containing 14 passengers, from some unknown cause, were thrown off the road, and entirely broken to pieces. Among the passengers were several ladies, who escaped with little injury. Mr. C. M. Furman, and Mr. Moise, of this city, were seriously injured. A Mr. Wade, and one child, also received serious injury.

Cars and Cotton burnt.

Yesterday, about 2 o'clock, P. M. one mile above Summerville, on the passage down, fire was seen to issue from the pipe by the passengers, and before timely notice could be given to the Engineer, it had communicated to the Cotton, between 30 and 40 bales of which was consumed, together with the Cars. Several of the passengers in attempting to jump from the Car, were seriously injured.—We learn further, that the Camden and Sumter Mail bags were slightly burnt. The Columbia bag is missing, and is supposed to have been burnt with the Cotton.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Emigration from North Carolina.—We asserted in some former remarks that unless something is shortly done by the Legislature to improve the internal condition of the country, that a large portion of our most enterprising and valuable citizens would quit No. Carolina for the West. Since that remark was made, we have discovered that the sentiment is far more common than we supposed at the time. A great many will go immediately after the next session of the General Assembly, if some measures for the relief of the Western part of the State, are not adopted upon liberal and efficient principles;—others, and amongst these, the patriotic Governor of the State may be included, will not at once despair of success in some great measure for the redemption of our pride and prosperity: but if the present spirit and ardour of the people should be suffered to die away without effecting any public good, very much of the wealth, talent and industry of North Carolina will be seen on the other side of the Alleghany mountains.

And who could blame them? Who would have active and bold spirits to sort all their days with a people where the governing portion of them were content to sit with indifference under a sense of *inferiority?*

Salisbury Watchman.

Good Toasts.—At the public dinner lately given to Mr. Prentice, at Louisville, the following was one of the toasts—a pithy one it is:

President Jackson.—By his vetoes on Internal Improvements, he has made our farmers travel over bad roads to get to market; and by his veto on the Bank of the United States, would furnish them with bad money when they get there.

The Richmond Enquirer justly quotes the following, drank at Staunton, the 4th of July, as beautiful both in thought and composition:

Party Spirit.—The foam and spray that dash around the Ship of State, sometimes threatening to engulph her, yet composed of the very elements that support and buoy her up."

Executive Clemency.—Abel Turner, who at the last Term of the United States Court, for this District, was convicted of passing counterfeit money and sentenced therefor to three years imprisonment, has been pardoned by the President of the United States. It is proper to add that, in consequence of a division of opinion in the Court below, the case was transferred to the Supreme Court of the United States, whereby the prisoner's term of incarceration was considerably prolonged.—*Raleigh Register.*

Silk Manufacture.—We are glad to find that a machine has been lately invented, by Mr. Adam Brooks, of Scituate, Massachusetts, for expediting the making of Silk. It is a wheel which combines the *Reeling and Twisting*, and enables one woman, with the aid of a little girl, to make 150 skeins of Silk in a day, as easily as 40 could heretofore be made. It is an improvement on the *Piedmontese Wheel*, which performed the Reeling process alone; this effects both Reeling and Twisting. The Silk made by this new machine is beautiful, as smooth as the Italian Silk, and stronger.

The Hon. John W. Campbell, U. States Judge for the district of Ohio, died at Delaware, (Ohio,) on Monday, the 30th ult. after several days' illness of the fever.

Wheeling, Sept. 28.

On Wednesday last, sixty Wagons with merchandise for the West arrived in this place.

The Baltimore Gazette of Monday says that one hundred and one wagons were despatched Westward that morning, from the Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

This is a prosperous year for our Southern friends—may succeeding ones be equally so. Crops good and prices high. The great staple, cotton, 100 per cent. above the price of last season. Even a superabundant Orange crop in Florida, comes in to swell the tide of prosperity. We must certainly dissent from the opinion lately expressed by the venerable Mr. Macon, of North Carolina, that "the country is in a deplorable condition," unless indeed the old gentleman meant *politically*. In that we should be constrained to agree with him.—*National Intelligencer.*

A Visit from Henry Clay.—The last Lexington Intelligencer says—"We learn that the Hon. Henry Clay, and lady, contemplate leaving this city, for the East, on Monday next. We also understand that they design, previous to the commencement of the session of Congress, to visit some friends in Philadelphia, and will extend their journey as far as Boston."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8, 1833.

After a long drought, which had dried up all our water courses, we were yesterday favoured with a rain which appearances lead us to hope has been general. If so, it will have done incalculable good; and in our next we anticipate the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the immense quantities of goods which have been accumulating in Wilmington and along the river, for want of water to float the boats.

The Richmond Enquirer, one of the most decided Jackson papers in the country, has the independence to condemn, strongly, the removal of the Deposites, *by the President.* The reasons are better than those offered by the President in justification of the act. In the organization of the Government, soon after the adoption of the Constitution, Congress passed laws creating *Executive* Departments of State, War, and Navy; the Heads of which were required to report to the President, and were amenable to him. They also passed an act creating a Treasury Department, and rejected a proposition to style this also an *Executive* Department; but required its head to report directly to Congress. Thus making a manifest distinction between the Treasury and the other Departments; and for the best of all reasons, that it was not proper to entrust the *money power* of the Government in the hands of one person already invested with perhaps too much influence.

Again: The act of Congress creating the Bank, expressly confides the power of removing the Deposites to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to no other person, and he is required, in case of such removal, to report his reasons therefor, not to the President, but to Congress. The Enquirer says, very justly, that the President would have done his duty if he had urged his "reasons" upon the Secretary, so as to have thrown the responsibility of continuing the Deposites upon the latter, and then have submitted the whole subject to Congress.

When such a thorough going party paper as the Enquirer, edited with so much ability, condemns the act, will any one longer contend that it is not a palpable and dangerous usurpation of power?

"A friend to Temperance" would renew a controversy which we have determined shall cease. His remarks are therefore omitted.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING.

At a respectable meeting of the citizens of Nash County, held in Nashville, N. C., on the 16th September, 1833, upon the subject of Internal Improvement by means of Rail Roads, Gen. Henry Blount was called to the Chair, and Joshua Watson and Wm. Dozier, Esqrs., appointed Secretaries, when the object of the meeting was briefly stated and explained by the Chairman. After a free expression of sentiment and general discussion of the subject, on motion of Gen. H. Blount, it was resolved by the meeting:

That it is expedient to lay out and construct a Rail Road from the Roanoke, by the way of Nashville, Smithfield and Fayetteville, to the So. Carolina line, in connexion with, and in continuation of the Petersburg, and the Norfolk and Portsmouth Rail Roads. The co-operation of the citizens of the Counties of Halifax, Johnston, Sampson and Cumberland as well as all others friendly to the cause, is respectfully solicited. And with that view, it is also respectfully asked that Delegates be appointed to a meeting upon that subject, to be held in Smithfield, on the first Monday of November next, with the understanding that no other assistance will be asked of the State than that to grant a charter for the contemplated purposes.

It was then ordered and directed by the meeting, that the Chairman call a meeting at such time as he may think proper, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the contemplated meeting at Smithfield.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the *Roanoke Advocate* and *Fayetteville Observer.*

H. BLOUNT, *Chairman.*

JOSHUA WATSON, WM. DOZIER, } *Secretaries.*

WILMINGTON, OCTOBER 5, 1833.

To Edw'd J. Hale, Editor of the Observer.

It is proposed to hold a meeting of Citizens in the Town of Wilmington, on Thursday the 31st instant, to take into consideration the subject of Internal Improvement. The Citizens of the adjacent Counties are invited to attend, collectively, or by Delegates, to participate with the inhabitants of Wilmington and New-Hanover in the proceedings of the Meeting. It is believed that subjects of much general as well as local interests will be considered. It is proposed to examine the River thoroughly, and arrangements will be made for a Steam Boat excursion, which all strangers attending the Meeting will be invited to join, and which, it is hoped, will afford both amusement and instruction.

The presence of our patriotic Governor, who is confidently expected to attend the meeting, will add to the interest of its proceedings, and to the pleasure of those whose public spirit may induce them to attend.

E. B. DUDLEY,
ALEXANDER MAC RAE,
WM. B. MEARES,
WM. P. HORT,
JOSEPH A. HILL.

The total number of deaths in N. Orleans from the 1st to the 22d Sept. was 794.

We observe it stated in two of the Administration papers in New York, on the authority of letters from this city, that Mr. Duane *resigned* the office of Secretary of the Treasury. This is a mistake. He did not resign the office. He surrendered it only when it was taken from him.—*Nat. Int.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I beg leave through your columns, to call the attention of the corps Editorial, and through them, the sovereign People of this State, to the ruin which a misguided Administration, influenced by the obliquity of evil advisers, is likely to bring upon them; so that, foreseeing the evil, they may endeavour to escape it. You know that the winding up of our local Banks produced a pressure hardly to be borne; but the relief afforded by the Branch of the United States Bank in your town, sustained the people.—Now, however, not only has the President put his veto upon the Bank Charter Bill, but has followed up his purpose by removing the public Deposites from that Bank, and thereby compelled the Directors to wind up abruptly. The grinding process will therefore commence in the course of a month; and then, I fear, there will be very few among us who will not be ground to impalpable dust. The monied men, to be sure, will make a rich harvest, realizing some ten or twenty fold: but the honest yeomanry of the country—the working men in peace, and fighting men in war, are to be the victims. Can this ruin be avoided? I hope it can. Let our next Legislature instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to vote for a Bank Charter; and let all the States in the Union attend to their common interests on this subject, and the thing will be done. It is as much the privilege of the people, through their Representatives, to exercise the right of voting down the President's Veto, as it is his to oppose his veto to the will and opinion of Congress. Let us be moderate, but vigilant and firm, and our rights will be secure.

These hints may be improved anon.

PLOWMAN.

We understand that the following Banks have been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury for the deposite of the money of the U. States, in the places where they are respectively situated. The change is to be made on the *first* of October next:

Baltimore—The Union Bank of Maryland.
Philadelphia—The Girard Bank.
New York—The Mechanics' Bank.
do. The Manhattan Company.
do. The Bank of America.
Boston—The Commonwealth Bank.
do. The Merchants' Bank.

We understand that another Bank will be added in Philadelphia, as soon as the proper inquiries and arrangements can be made, and probably also another in New York—and that the necessary preparations are in progress for carrying the measure into full effect in other places, as speedily as practicable.—*Globe.*

We understand that the *Bank of the Metropolis* in Washington, has been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, as the place of deposite for the money of the United States in this city.—*Globe.*

By the act of Congress chartering the Bank, it is provided "that the deposites of the money of the United States, in places in which the said Bank and Branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said Bank or branches thereof, unless *the Secretary of the Treasury* shall at any time otherwise order and direct; in which case the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before Congress, if in session, and if not, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reasons of such an order and direction."

The Secretary of the Treasury, it is equally well known, is the officer of Congress, and not of the Executive, reports directly to them the operations of his department, differing therein from the chiefs of the other departments of the Government, who report to the President; which difference was designedly introduced, from the avowed and natural jealousy of confiding the purse, as well as the sword, to the head of the Government.—Hence it is obvious, that when the Secretary of the Treasury declined to act, no one else had authority to do so.—*N. Y. American.*

The Collector of this port gives notice that in conformity with instructions from the Treasury, the duty bonds payable to the United States for the month of October next, have been deposited for collection in the following named City Banks, viz: those payable from the 1st to the 10th October, *inclusive*, in the Mechanics' Bank; those falling due on the 11th to the 19th, *inclusive*, in the Bank of America; and all others, from the 20th to the 31st, *inclusive*, at the Manhattan Bank.—*New York American.*

The Report of the Government Directors of the Bank of the United States proves one thing clearly, that they were more sagaciously chosen, with reference to the work they were expected to perform, than Mr. Duane: they have no scruples. After all, however, the whole of their charges amount to this, that the Bank of the United States, assailed on all hands, by the Government presses, by the President and by his partisans, defended itself by spreading far and wide before the people, printed statements of its course and proceedings; and that the President had discretionary authority to order and pay for these publications.

It would have been a palpable abandonment of the interests of the stockholders, if the Bank had not so done. It was a most necessary and justifiable act of self-defence.

New York American.

Consistency.—In the celebrated Veto, Gen. Jackson was made, by his principals, to inveigh strongly against the Bank of the United States, because of the foreigners who have become interested in its stock. The removal of the deposites in part to the Manhattan Bank furnishes a striking commentary upon the sincerity of this objection. The stock of the Bank is almost entirely owned by foreigners, and exclusively managed by them. *It is, moreover, the only Bank in the United States in which foreigners have a right to vote upon their stock.*

N. Y. Com. Adv.

We are informed that 17 mail bags left Petersburg for Fayetteville, on the 1st inst. only 10 of which were received. On the 2d inst. there were SIXTEEN mail bags due at Fayetteville, within the past three days.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Baltimore Patriot announces that Mr. McClintock Young, of that city, has been appointed Chief Clerk, in the Treasury Department, the situation for several years past so ably filled by Mr. Asbury Dickins, who has lately been transferred to the Chief Clerkship of the Department of State.

The New Orleans papers state that Maurice Cannon has been appointed by the President, Receiver of Public Monies for that district, in the place of W. L. Robeson, *removed.*

Characteristic Anecdote.—A letter from Washington, published in the Albany Daily Advertiser, relates the following anecdote:

"The Kitchen has commenced a run upon the Bank. Blair made a heavy dash the other day, and the circumstances are so delineative of the financial knowledge of the more prominent members of the Kitchen Cabinet, that I cannot refrain from telling them to you. He, B——, had got a draft on the U. S. Bank for $2,000. He goes to the Bank and demands the specie. It is delivered to him—and he has it put in his wheel-barrow, and marches off before the wheel-barrow as pompously as Col. Pluck. The officers of the Bank wondering what B—— wanted with so much money in specie, had the curiosity to make some one observe what he did with it. And behold he marched away to deposite it in another Bank. The object of B—— then struck the officers It was to run on the Bank for its specie, and by way of humoring the joke, they dispatched a messenger with $2,000 in the notes of the Bank where B. was depositing his specie, and B. had the pleasure of seeing the specie rolled back again. He looked quite astounded; but it is said *readily* comprehended the transaction, when it was explained to him! The wags say that his former transaction with the Bank, paying $20,000 with two hundred, was more creditable to his financial skill than the present one.

"In the name of common sense, what is to become of the country, when its finances are under the control of such asses."

This week, about *one hundred and fifty* bales of cotton have been sold in our market. Prices are somewhat higher than they were last week. Sales have been brisk at *fourteen cents*, and holders are looking higher.

Newbern Spectator.

Cotton.—16 to 16¼ cts. for round bales; square 16¼. The market brisk, and much less coming in for the last few days, than was expected.—*Augusta Courier.*

A lot of 100 bales prime Upland brought yesterday morning 17 cents, and another lot, a small one, 17¼.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The Abbeville Whig of the 26th ult. says:—The Cotton crop of this district, we learn from many intelligent farmers, will not be more than a half one, owing to the great injury it has sustained by the rust, the recent drought, and the excessive rains in the early part of he season. The Corn crop is almost unprecedentedly good; the general belief is, that it will not sell for more than 25 cents per bushel at any time during the ensuing year.

A Proposition.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce proposes that Maj. Barry shall resign the office of Post Master General, for which it alleges he is wholly incompetent, on condition that his salary shall be made up to him by private subscription, and pledges itself to pay $500 per annum towards that object.

Superior Court.—The Superior Court of Wake commenced its Fall Term, in this city, on Monday last, Judge Martin presiding.

On Tuesday, John G. Womack was tried for forging a note, and convicted. The Jury, in consequence of his youth and the respectability of his connexions, unanimously recommended him to the clemency of the Governor, requesting that so much of the sentence as prescribes the infliction of corporal punishment, be dispensed with.

On the same day, Jonathan Lewis was arraigned on a charge of Arson, it being alleged that he set fire to Captain Cobb's coach shop in June last, by which a number of houses on Fayetteville street were consumed; when he declared his intention of filing an affidavit to remove his trial. On the following day, he filed his affidavit, and the Court ordered his trial to be removed to Franklin county.

Raleigh Star.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on Tuesday evening last, BENSON F. JONES, Esq of Oxford, to Miss MARIA L. GOODWIN, daughter of the late Samuel Goodwin, Esq. of Raleigh.

In Anson County, on the 26th ult., by the Rev'd Josiah Freeman, Mr. JAMES M. WADDILL, Merchant, of Wadesborough, to Miss EMILY A., daughter of Mr. James H. Martin.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday last, VIRGINIA ELLEN, only daughter of Mr. Henry L. Jones, aged three years.

At Chapel Hill on Sunday last, JAMES T. SMITH, of Anson county, a student of the Sophomore class in the University. The loss of this youth must be a subject of deep regret, not only to his relations, but to all the members of the Institution with which he was connected. Combining talents and industry, he had taken a station in scholarship at the head of his class; and fortified by piety and religious principle against the seductions of vice and the waste of time, he enabled us to anticipate with pleasure the fullness and ripeness of academical improvement which would distinguish the close of his collegiate career. But the inscrutable wisdom of Providence has seen fit to cut short our hopes, and to instruct us rather by his early death than by the excellencies of his future life. The stroke is much alleviated by our belief that he was ready for the solemn change, and that his spirit now reposes in the bosom of his God. He was carefully attended during his illness by able physicians, and nursed by his fellow-students with affectionate assiduity.—*Harbinger.*

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to October 2.

Brigs Crusader from New York, Calvin from do. Schooners Caleb Nichols from New York, William Henry from Charleston.

NEW BOOKS.

MARY of Burgundy, a novel by J. R. G. James; The Abbess, a Romance, by Mrs Trollope; Legends of the Rhine, by the author of High ways and By-ways; Deloraine, by the author of Caleb Williams; Slave King by Leitch Ritchie; Irish Peasantry; The Game of Life, by Ritchie; Memoirs of the Duke of Wellington; Vol 6 Tales and Novels by Mrs. Edgworth; Nos. 11, 12 & 13 of Scott's Novels, containing Kenilworth, The Pirate and the Fortunes of Nigel, at 37½ cents each novel; The Daughter's Own Book; The Premium; Abercrombie's Philosophy of the Moral Feelings, being No. 58 of the Family Library; Female Biography; Parley's Magazine; People's do; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 7, 1833.

Ravenscroft Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed ON MONDAY, 21st INSTANT, and in addition to the services of Mr. Stuart, who has hitherto had charge of the Classical Department, an Assistant, fully qualified, has been engaged, and the Trustees can now confidently recommend this School to the patronage of the Public.

ROBERT STRANGE, *Pres't.*
of the Board of Trustees.

October 7th, 1833.

LIVERPOOL SALT.

THE Subscribers are daily expecting from Liverpool, about 9,000 bushels of SALT, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers.

GEO. W. DAVIS & CO.

Wilmington, N C October 4 1833. 53 3t.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

Notice.

THIS is to certify, that I have full satisfaction for a Note made to me by Aaron Tyson, for Five Dollars or thereabouts, signed *His Mark* and tested by Wm Newberry, date not recollected;—said Note being lost or mislaid, I forewarn all persons from trading for the same as it has been paid.

SHADRACH H. SEDBERRY.

September 27, 1833 53 3t.

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickson,

HAS removed to the New Building on Hay street, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
Hatters' Materials,
Perfumery, &c.

August 27th. 1833. 2-tf

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected every Tuesday Morning by a Committee.

MERCHANDIZE	Quantity rated.	From D.	C.	To D.	C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	lb.		4		5
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th prf	gallon	1	75	2	
Peach	do		50		
Apple	do		35		
Bacon -	lb		9		10
Beeswax -	do		18		
Bagging -	yard		20		22
Coffee, prime green	lb		14		16
2d and 3d quality	do		12½		14
Candles, mould	do		15		
Cotton, new	100lbs	14	25	15	
Corn,	bushel		55		60
Copperas -	100lbs	4		4	50
Flax -	lb		15		18
Flaxseed, rough	bushel	1	50		
Flour, superfine	barrel	5	50	6	
Fine	do		5	5	37
Fish, Herrings (none)	do			4	25
Mackerel, No. 3,	do		5		
Mullet,	do			4	25
Feathers	lb		35		36
Gin, Holland	gallon	1	25	1	50
Country	do				50
Ginger	lb		12		15
Glass, American 8x10	50 feet	3	25		
10x12	do	3	50		
Hides, green	lb		4		
Ditto. dry	do		10		
Iron	100lb	4		4	75
Indigo, Bengal & Flotant	lb	1	50	1	75
Lime, none,	cask				
Lard	lb		9		10
Leather, Skirting	do		32		35
Sole	do		22		24
Bridle	side	2	50	3	00
Lead, Bar	lb		6½		7
Logwood	100lb	3			
Molasses	gallon		38		40
Nails, Cut, assorted	lb		6½		6½
Wrought	do		18		20
Shingles	1000	1	50	2	00
Oats	bushel		32		35
Oil, Currier's	barrel	16		18	
Linseed	gallon		90		95
Pork	barrel	none			
Plaster, Paris	do	6			
Powder, Dupont's	keg	6	75	7	
Paints, White Lead	do		3	3	25
Spanish Brown	do		2	2	50
Yellow Ochre	do	2	50	3	
Rum, Jamaica	gallon	1	40		
W. I.	do		70		71
New England	do		45		50
Rice	100lb	3	50		3
Rags	lb		2½	4	
Shot	bag	2	25	2	62
Sugar, Muscovado prime	100lb	11		11	50
Common	do	10		11	
Loaf and Lump	lb		14½		17
Salt, Liverpool	bushel		65		70
Turk's Island, &c.	do		62½		70
Salts, Epsom	lb		8		
Glauber	do		5		6
Steel, American	do		8		9
E. Blistered	do		16		20
German	do		14		15
Saltpetre	do		12		18
Tallow	do		9		
Tea, Imp. & Gunpowder	do	1	25	1	50
Hyson	do		95	1	
Tobacco, Leaf	100lb	4			
Manufactured	do	5		12	
Tin, ½ x	box	11			
Wheat	bushel		85	1	
Whiskey	gallon		32		
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	do	2	50	3	
Sicily Madeira	do	1	25	1	75
Teneriffe	do	1	50	2	
Malaga	do		50		60
Wool,	lb		20		21

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

South Carolina Notes 1½ per cent. discount.
Virginia Notes 2 per cent. discount.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL attend to any consignments in the way of Produce which may be entrusted to his care, or will attend to the purchase of Goods by order, charging for his services, the usual commission.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

September 17, 1833. 50-6w.

Administrators'

GREAT SALE!

From $20,000 to $30,000

WORTH OF

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c.

TO be sold at Auction, on Monday the 14th October next, the entire Stock in trade of *Hazlett Kyle*, deceased; being a more important Sale than any that has ever taken place in this City.

The Goods were all selected by a competent judge, and are well adapted to the Trade of this State. Merchants, as well as others, will find it to their interest and advantage, to attend.

The greater part of the Stock is a late purchase, embracing many desirable Articles—all in prime order. Among which will be found—

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
Silks, Satins, Florence, and Lustring do.
Rose, Point, and London Blankets
Flannels, Calicoes, Linens and Lawns
Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Diapers
Oznaburgs and Ticklenburgs
Hosiery of all kinds
Gloves of every description
Parasols, Umbrellas and Fans
Suspenders and Stocks, of all kinds
Sewing Silk, Cotton and Thread, of every description
Merino Shawls, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, in great variety
Bombazines, Bombazettes, Circassians & Merinos
Men's and Women's Cloaks
Ribbons, in great variety
Thread, Bobbinett and Edging of various kinds
Beaverteen Bangup and Canton Cord
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs
A heavy lot of Domestic Goods
Do do of Cotton Yarn, all numbers
Bandanna, Flag and other Handkerchiefs
Furniture, Garment and Cambric Dimity
A splendid lot of plain and carved Shell Combs
A large lot of Brazilian and Ivory do.
Lastings, Crape Camblets, Angola and Rouen Cassimeres
Grandurell, Nankeen, Silk and Cotton Velvets
Carpet Binding
Veils of all kinds
Black and white Cravats
Buckram, Padding and Brown Holland
Bed Ticking, Apron and Furniture Checks, &c.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of every kind
Servants do. do.
Ladies' Leather, Morocco, Prunella Boots and Shoes do.
Misses' Boots and Shoes, of each kind a large supply
Boys' Boots and Shoes, of Leather do. do.
Men's and Youth's Fur and Wool Hats—a fine supply
Seal, Velvet, Leather and Cloth Caps, for Boys and Men
Ladies' Bonnets, well assorted, and a large supply
Misses' Bonnets do. do.
Ladies' Fancy Baskets, a large quantity
Large assortment of fine Printed Muslins
Do. do. fine Plain do.
Do. do. fine Figur'd do.

Hardware.

Knives and Forks, a large assortment
Pocket and Pen Knives
Plane Irons and Carpenter's Tools, of various descriptions
Cut and Wrought Nails and Screws
Knob, Stock, Port, Closet and Pad Locks, of all kinds
Curtain Pins, of every description
Fancy Glass Knobs, for Drawers, &c.
Frying Pans, Tea Kettles and Brass Kettles
Wafer, Waffle and Sad Irons
Saws, Files and Gig Mounting
Snuffers, Spurs, Stirrups and Bridle Bits
Buttons, of all kinds
Razors, a fine assortment
Scissors and Spoons
Collins' superior Axes, &c. &c. &c.

Queensware.

A superior assortment of China
Do. do. Glass Ware
Plates of all kinds
Dishes, Bowls and Tureens
Pitchers, Mugs, Cups and Saucers
A large supply of Basons and Ewers
Sugars and Creams do.
A very large lot of Stone Jars and Jugs.

Groceries.

Porto Rico, Orleans and St. Croix Sugars
A large lot of Loaf Sugars, well assorted
Several Chests of Tea, very superior quality
A large lot of prime Green Coffee
Madeira and Lisbon Wine
French and Apple Brandy and Holland Gin
Jamaica and N. E. Rum
Monongahela and Common Whiskey
Pepper, Ginger, Spice and Cloves
Mace, Cinnamon and Nutmegs
Copperas, Indigo, Gunpowder and Lead
Writing Paper, all kinds
Wool and Cotton Cards, a very large supply
Shoe, Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Horse and Furniture Brushes, &c. &c. &c.
Fancy Soaps and Perfumery of many kinds
Red and White Lead
A superior assortment of Fancy and Toilet Glasses
A large lot of Metal Castings, various kinds
Do. do. Plantation Iron
Do. do. Cotton Bagging
Do. do. Chewing Tobacco
Do. do. Bale Rope
Do. do. Snuff.

AFTER WHICH, WILL BE SOLD, THE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting of Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Bureau, Bedsteads, Work Table, Sofa, Beds, Matrasses, China, Earthen Ware, Knives and Forks, Shovels and Tongs, Fenders, Trays, Waiters, Silver Plate, Candlesticks and Snuffers.

ALSO, the KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c. &c.

Also, a first rate HORSE,—a Northern built GIG and HARNESS, complete—two milch Cows, Saddles, &c. &c.

Also, the Store and Counting Room Furniture, Beds and Bedding, &c. &c.

TERMS.—All sums under Ten Dollars, *Cash*. All over Ten, and not exceeding One Hundred Dollars, *Nine Months*. All sums exceeding One Hundred Dollars, *Twelve Months*.

Bond with approved security will be required.

The Sale will commence each day at the hour of 10 o'clock, and will continue from day to day, until all is disposed of.

LUCY ANN KYLE, *Adm'x.*
GEORGE SIMPSON, *Adm'r.*

Raleigh, 24th August, 1833. [49-3w.]

FOR SALE,

119 KEGS WHITE LEAD, warranted pure,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts, 900 lbs. Epsom,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottles,
Linseed, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Putty in bladders,
Ink Powder and Liquid Ink, Maynard & Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and Liverwort,
Swaim's Panacea, (genuine,)
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil, (genuine,)
Peppermint and Boneset Lozenges,
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a very superior article for cleansing the Teeth, genuine,
Osborne's Superior Water Colours, in Maple and Mahogony Boxes,
Superior Hair, Clothes, Hatter's, Paint and White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments, superior quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and common Trusses,
Shop Furniture, Crucibles, Retorts, and evaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a large assortment.)

ALSO,

Almonds, Raisins, Filberts and English Walnuts.

R. MAYNARD & CO.

October 2. 800-tf.

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscribers are this day receiving in part their Spring supplies of

Staple and Fancy Dry GOODS,
Ready Made CLOTHING,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
HATS and SHOES,
HATTER'S TRIMMINGS, SADDLERY

of all descriptions, &c. &c., the whole of which are expected in a few days, and which will comprise a more general assortment than ever before offered at *wholesale* in this market.

With a view of making the Stock worthy the attention of Dealers generally, the assortment has been made this Spring, much more general, and having been selected with care and on the best terms, they flatter themselves they will be enabled to offer inducements making it worthy the interest of their friends and the public generally, to which they invite their attention.

HALL & JOHNSON.

In Store,

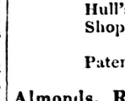
110 Hhds prime retailing MOLASSES,
25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
300 kegs Nails,
Bar, hoop and sheet Iron,
Iron, brass and steel Wire,
Dye Stuffs and Paints,

Together with a very general assortment of every article in the Grocery Line.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 21, 1833. 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.



PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Cheap Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber is prepared to manufacture Boots at from $4 50 to $6 50 per pair, and Shoes at prices as low as they can be sold in this place. PELEG PEARCE.

September 10, 1833.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

105 Bags Rio and Laguyra COFFEE,
10 hhds. Molasses,
40 kegs Nails, assorted 4d @ 20d.
60 sets Wagon Boxes.

In Store,

Sugar, Salt, Iron, Steel, Castings,
Loaf and Lump Sugar, and Sirup,
35 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles,
Cotton Bagging, bale Rope, and Cotton Yarn,
2500 bushels of bread Corn, Oats, Flour & Bacon,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce—by

HENRY HORN.

May 28. 3f

Mill Saws.

THE Subscriber has just received a few dozen Rowland's MILL SAWS of extra thickness, manufactured expressly for this market.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

April 16, 1833. 28tf.

For Sale—*For Cash or Produce,*

6 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
Castings, a handsome assortment,
Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and English Iron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo, &c.

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE

Dry Goods,

MEN'S CLOAKS.

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

JOHN MUNN.

December 4, 1832. §9-tf.§

FOR SALE,

A Very neat Newark built **SULKEY,** upon Elliptic springs.

C. P. MALLETT.

May 6 1833.

LUMBER.

50,000 Feet of Lumber

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has made such alterations in his Mills as will enable him to saw bills of Lumber to any extent, and kind, from 20 to 36 feet in length.

Six Mules, Wagon and Harness,

and 2 pair of Timber Wheels, suitable for Oxen or Horses, for sale.

M. McGARY.

Sept: 10, 1833. 49-tf.

Meltonsville Academy,

ANSON COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

THE Trustees announce to the public, that this Institution is in successful operation, under the direction of Mr. William C. Legrand, whose qualifications are of the first order, and who has made great proficiency in the mental and moral improvement of the Students committed to his care. The Trustees confidently hope, that from the superior qualifications of the Superintendant, the salubrity of the situation, the good morals of the neighborhood, together with the advantages of Methodist and Baptist preaching, a Sunday School and Temperance Society, that a liberal patronage will be received from the public. The Trustees pledge themselves to visit the Academy, observe the progress of the Students and see that good order is preserved.

The terms of Tuition are $12, $16 or $20 per annum, according to the scale of education adopted. Boarding can be obtained in respectable Houses at $5 or $6 per month, including Bedding and Washing. By order of the Trustees,

D. A. COVINGTON, *Sec'y*

September 9, 1833. 49tf.

STOP THE RUNAWAY!

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 4th of August, a Negro Boy named PETER. He is about 17 or 18 years of age, rather an old appearance for a boy of that age; his weight is about 120; his height five feet one or two inches; small feet and ancles; large shoulders, and a tottering walk; he has a scar on one of his hands, but it is not recollected which; he is quite black. The last account I had of him, he had on a cotton shirt and bombazette pantaloons. He will be found quite artful in telling tales in his own favor to make his escape. I suppose Peter will try to get back to the County of either Greene or Craven, as he was brought from one of them or from one of the adjoining Counties by a Speculator, about four years ago. He was seen on Monday, the 19th of August, about eight miles east of Rockingham, on the stage road leading from Rockingham to Graham's bridge.

Any person taking up said Boy, can let me know it, by dropping me a few lines to Tindalsville, Anson County, North Carolina.

ELIJAH RATLIFF.

September 12. 50tf.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he is now receiving at his Store, on the North corner of the Market Square, a very extensive assortment of Seasonable GOODS, selected in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations—His stock is now unusually complete, embracing a great variety of

Seasonable, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, China, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c.,

All of which will be offered by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and retail Purchasers generally, are invited to examine his assortment, which comprizes in part,

The following, viz:

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony CLOTHS,
Extra super blue and black London ditto
Do ditto green, claret, brown and olive, do.
Do ditto dark Oxford and light mixt, do.
Superfine black, drab and buff Cassimere,
Do black, brown and green crape Camlet, a beautiful article for gentlemen's wear,
Princetta & Brochella, black, blue, green & brown,
Fine black and light mixt Erminett and merino Cassimere,
Black Lasting and Goat's hair blue Camlet, a superior article,
Rowen Cassimere, printed Stormonts, blue and yellow Nankeens,
White Satteen, imperial and Cantoon Cord, Beaverteens and Moleskin, plain and striped,
White and brown Jeans and Drillings, some very superior—French Linen,
A large assortment of Valencia, Marseilles, silk Velvet, light and dark, plain and figured Vestings, some very handsome,
Irish Linens, in whole and demi pieces, & Long Lawn, unusually cheap,
English, Scotch and French Ginghams, newest style, a great variety, & some really beautiful,
An extensive selection of English and American Calicoes and Prints, some choice styles, very cheap,
Some beautiful 4-4 French Muslins, a splendid new article for Ladies' Dresses,
Super 6-4 French Bombazine and India Pongees
Black, brown, green, crimson and scarlet Bombazetts,
Green, scarlet and crimson Moreens, very cheap,
A great variety of silks including the most fashionable colors,
Favaroni's and Matteoni's best Italian Lutstring,
Peu-de-Soi, a new and rich article—black, white and colored Satins,
Extra rich heavy India black Satin, Levantine, Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Green and brown Sarsnet for Calashes, and bordered do. for umbrella covering,
Green, white, pink, blue and straw colored Florences, extremely low,
Striped and watered Satins and Gros-de-Naps, very rich, for Ladies' Bonnets,
A great variety of Ladies' silk Shawls & Hdkffs.
Some beautiful Hernani, d ditto,
Linen Cambric do. plain and bordered—fine Linen Cambric and Bishop Lawns,
Plain and figured Book, Swiss, Jaconet & Mull Muslins, checked and ✕ barred,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambric, fine and common—Furniture Dimity and Table Napkins,
Gentlemen's heavy Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, cheap,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk and cotton Hosiery,
Do. do Gloves, & Gentlemen's thread do & Socks,
A large assortment of Ladies' Prunella, Morocco, Seal and Leather Shoes,
Ditto Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Bootees, cheap,
Gentlemen's fine beaver Hats, fashionable shape,
Youths' ditto, and Caps,
Ladies' Parasols and sun Umbrellas, some very beautiful, with ivory carved handles,
Gentlemen's silk and cotton do. of superior finish,
Do. fashionable Stocks, white and black Satin and Bombazine, a great variety & cheap,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, latest style,
Bonnet Ribbons, belt do. and Taffetas, a variety,
Lace Veils, super blond gauze do., and green Barege,
3-4, 4 4, 5-4, & 6-4 brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, cheap,
Fine Irish Sheetings, Russia Diaper and Sheetings,
A large assortment of Brazilian tuck & side Combs,
Some beautiful shell do., plain do and carved,
Perfumery, Essences, Macassar Oil, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Powder Puffs, Vestimental Soap, indellible Ink, German Cologne, &c. &c
An extensive assortment of Hardware and fine Cutlery,
A variety of fine pen and pocket Knives, Ladies' best steel Scissors,
A large assortment of Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China,
Saddlery, &c., Gig, Riding and Sportsmen's Whips, some very elegant,

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to be enumerated; all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL

Fayetteville, N. C. April 16, 1833. 28tf.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

IN addition to his former Stock, is now receiving A. and offers for sale at his Store, North corner of Market Square, the following, viz:

75 bags prime green COFFEE,
35 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
Imperial Gunpowder, Souchong and Young Hyson Tea, in half and quarter chests and canisters, suitable for families,
30 barrels double refined loaf and lump Sugar,
5 do. Louisiana refined ditto,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Mus-cat and Malaga - - - } WINES,
Superior old Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cogniac Brandy (Seignette brand) in pipes and quarter casks, *pure*,
Holland Gin, (Swan brand) old Jamaica Rum and Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavor,
15 hhds. N. E. Rum,
40 boxes fresh Raisins, bunch and bloom, some in half and quarter boxes,
Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, race Ginger, Cinnamon, Pimento, sweet Oil, superior fresh Mustard incannisters, pearl Barley, &c.
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter, in pint and quart bottles,
Stoughton's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup,
Sweet Chocolate and fine Salt in boxes,
Demijohns assorted sizes, wine and porter Bottles,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted sizes from 3d to 40d.
Dupont's Powder, bar Lead and Shot,
75 boxes mould candles, Spermaceti do.
50 sides sole Leather, some small sizes,
10,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders's best chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
3 ceroons Indigo, Chalk, Copperas, yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown and White,
Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of Turpentine, Lamp Black, &c &c. &c.

Fayetteville, N. C, April 16, 1833. 28tf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THR Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving at his Store, *Person street*, one door west of R. Maynard & Co., a very extensive assortment of GOODS, selected in New York with the greatest care, from the latest importations. His Stock is unusally complete, embracing a variety of FANCY & STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE, FINE CUTLERY, &c.

All of which will be offered by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine his Stock, which, comprises in part, the following

Articles:

Super blue, black, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Ditto blue, black, brown and steel mixt Sattinetts,
Bombazine, Princettas, and crape Camlet,
Rowen Cassimere, printed Stormonts, blue & yellow Nankeens,
White and brown Jeans and Drillings,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Padding and Buckram,
Superior light Prints; dark fancy ditto, a great variety,
Superior light fancy stripe and check Ginghams,
Ditto dark do do do ditto,
Super cambric, Jaconet, Book and Mull Muslins,
Ditto printed and foundation ditto,
Check, striped and cross barred ditto,
6-4 bobinet Lace Edging, inserting, &c.
Linen Cambric and linen cambric Handkerchiefs,
Scotch and bishop Lawn,
Super Irish Linen, whole and demi pieces,
Velvet and silk Vestings, some very superior,
Valencia and Marseilles, do do.
Rich figured Gros-de-Naps,
Do do Gros-de-Berlins,
Superior Florence and Marceline,
New and elegant crape dress Handkerchiefs,
Do do Gauge,
Do do Silk,
Do do crape Shawls,
White and green blond gauze Veils, very supe'r,
A good assortment of cap and bonnet Ribbon,
Ditto do belt do do
Super rich taffeta Ribbons,
3-4, 4-4, and 6 4 unbleached Shirting & Sheeting,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 bleached do do
4-4 and 6-4 Bed Ticks and Diaper,
Domestic Stripes and Plaids, a variety,
Gentlemen's horse and buck-skin Gloves,
Ladies' do do do and Mitts,
Hosiery of every description,
Gentlemen's Pongee and silk Handkerchiefs,
Do muslin and Italian Cravats,
Do Collars, Stocks, &c.
Superior white, red and green Flannels,
Black cambric Cotton Balls, sewing Silk, &c.
Gentlemen's fine fashionable black beaver Hats,
Do common do do do
Boys' fine and common do do do
Gentlemen's fine and common drab do
Ditto Lafayette and Grecian Caps,
Boys' seal skin and leather do
Leghorn and straw Bonnets,
Dunstable (new style) do
Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes,
Boys' do do do do
Ladies' seal skin and leather walking Shoes,
Ditto Prunella and Morrocco Slippers,

Hardware and Cutlery.

Rodger's fine pen and pocket Knives,
Case Knives and Trace Chains,
Frying Pans and Waffle Irons,
Gun, chest and trunk Locks,
Sawmill and handsaw Files,
Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
30 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d.
Moccoboy and Scotch Snuff, &c. &c. &c.

Together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate in an advertisement of this kind.

D. MURCHISON.

☞N. B. I shall be receiving by almost every arrival, additional supplies. D. M.

Fayetteville, August 21, 1833. 47tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

---

25 Kegs cut NAILS assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received, Waverly Anecdotes, Bondman, being No. 5th, Gelray of Romance, Godolphin, a Novel, The Life and Adventures of Dr. Duckworth, with a history of a Steam Doctor, by the author of "the Yankee among the Nullifiers," Miserimus, Polynesian Researches, Life of W. Cowper, Esq., by Taylor, Observations on the United States and Canada, Example, or Family Scenes, New Children's Friend, Letters to an anxious Inquirer, Life of Adam Clark, 2d vol., Mother's 1st Thoughts, Foster's Address to the Young; The Abbot, by Sir Walter Scott, Sunday Evenings, or an easy Introduction to the Reading of the Bible, Perils of the Sea, Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander, Watson, &c., Jay's Prayers, Rise and Progress, by Dodridge, Life of Mrs. Judson, Smily's Geography, Jones's Chemistry, American Preceptor, Saint's Pocket Book, vols. 1, 2 and 3 Union Questions, Dover Selection, Village Hymns, &c. &c., for sale by

E. J. HALE.

August 27, 1833.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH,

OFFER for sale at WILMINGTON, on accommodating terms:

5000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 bags Java, } COFFEE.
75 do Porto Rico,
40 do Cuba,
135 do St. Domingo,
85 hhds. Porto Rico, } MOLASSES.
45 do Cuba,
20 do Porto Rico SUGAR,
200 bales Hay,
100 barrels N. E. Rum,
100 kegs White Lead.

Wilmington, September 2.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts. French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,
Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.

JNO. C. LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833. 29tf.

Just received from New York.

And for sale at E. J. Hale's Book Store,

(THE ONLY AGENT FOR FAYETTEVILLE,)

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels: giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation*; strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase

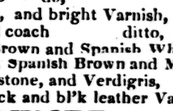
5000 lbs. new Feathers,

—ALSO—

5000 lbs. Wool, for which liberal prices will be given.

WILL. O. JEEFREYS.

July 23, 1833. tf.



THE HIGH BLOODED HORSE

PETER PINDER,

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence on the 20th inst., and end on the first of November, one mile from Fayetteville, at 10, 15, and 20 dollars. Risks as customary.

PETER is a blood bay horse, 15½ hands high, well formed,—his Pedigree as follows. He was sired by Sir William, he by old Archie, his dam was Witch, who was sired by Virginius, he by Dimomede. Witch's dam was Morgiana, who was by the imported Spread Eagle, her dam by Melger, her g. dam, Yorick, g. g. dam by Little Davy, g. g. g. dam by Monton's Traveller, g. g. g. g. dam by the same Traveller, her g. g. g. g. g. dam was the imported mare Muslin Face. Melger was sired by old Medley, his dam by Wildair, g. dam by Vampire out of Kitty Fisher; Witch is also half sister to the celebrated mare Transport, the dam of Bertrand, Julia and Juliet. Letters and certificates of the Pedigree in my possession. Applications to Mr. J. Waddill, Jr., Fayetteville.

M. R. MOORE.

August 4, 1833. §44-tf.§

PENSIONER'S BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

JACKSON HOTEL,

Liberty Point,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement heretofore received, and hopes by unceasing assiduity, to merit a greater portion of patronage. He takes pleasure in stating, that he has just opened a splendid Hotel on the spot where he formerly kept. His table, as usual, shall be supplied with the best liquors and Wines, not inferior to any Public House in the place. His Stables are also new, well supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful and skillful Ostlers. His charges will be moderate.

WADDLE [illegible]

November 27, 1832.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having large and commodious Warehouses in a convenient part of the Town, so situated as to be almost entirely out of danger by fire, would attend to any business entrusted to the above line on the usual terms, and flatters himself that the long experience he has had in the business, and the advantages he may possess in point of security against that destructive element, will entitle his exertions to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their business where business is entrusted to him, to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY [illegible]

N. B. Country Merchants and others wishing Goods and Packages to my care from or to the Northern Cities, or any part of the Country, may meet with prompt attention in having them forwarded to any part of the State or the adjoining States.

Fayetteville Jan. 1. 1833. (12tf.)

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand a good supply of the following articles.

Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans Sugars,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils,
Sole and upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY, HATS AND SHOES,

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c.

Without further enumeration, his Stock possesses an assortment particularly adapted to the trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

N. B.—Any Commission Business will also be attended with prompt attention. W. O. J.

October 9. 1tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for sale by

JOHN W[illegible]

April 17. 7tf

Negroes Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 30 likely Young Negroes, for whom the highest Cash prices will be paid.

NEILL JOHNSON

Fayetteville, Aug. 6—44tf

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session,

AUGUST TERM, 183[illegible]

Caroline Anders and others, by their Guardian, Ann Anders, *vs.* Samuel Anders. } *Petition for division of real Estate.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the Defendant, Samuel Anders, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for six weeks, that unless the Defendant appear at the next Court before the first day of next Term, and plead, answer or demur, the Petition will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. From the Minutes.

[48-6w.] *Test*, P. KELLY, C[illegible]

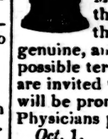
IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.



ARE now receiving a large and complete Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, & HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Prescriptions will be promptly attended to. Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Oct. 1.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to attend on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from a general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH [illegible]

Blanks for sale at this Office.